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SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

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The Swan's Message

Artist—R. S. Mulgaokar

DR. SYUD HOSSAIN RETURNS HOME

(See Page 5)

SHORT STORY

The Cardboard Man

By MICHAEL JUDGE.

Some time ago I made a cardboard man. And he talked. Really, it was most amazing. He was the funniest person, and he didn't like my wife.

Of course, it was her idea that I should make him in the first place. She always had the quaintest notions about advancement and, when Kenston Cigarettes announced their nation-wide competition for the best design for an advertisement, she insisted that I should enter. Not for the money prize, you understand, though I'm sure she wouldn't have refused a thousand pounds at any time; but her real thought was for the publicity. And how I hate publicity....

But Matilda had her way, as ever; for Matilda, as she had so often pointed out to me, was the type of person who was consistently right. When we were married I entered into the nuptial state with my own opinions and inhibitions, my own habits and idoisyncrasies, blissfully unaware that they were entirely the wrong opinions, inhibitions, habits and idiosyncrasies for a married man to have. Or any man, for that matter. Their complete demolition within a few weeks surprised and dusturbed me at first, as years of close companionship with them had given me a mistaken idea of their authenticity; but Matilda soon convinced me. Matilda was a most convincing person.

Consider, for instance, the time she made me move into the little backroom in order to leave space in the front one for her mother, in case she should ever call. I had selfishly argued, but I can see now how perfectly impossible it would have been for her mother to sleep in the cold little backroom. I certainly was a self-centred brute to have grumbled at all, and Matilda's mother was by no means the crotchety old grampus I had made her out to be.

Matilda was very upset that day, with the result that the routine of the house went topsy-turvy and there was no dinner for me when I returned from work. When, at supper-time, Matilda continued to be upset, I realized the error of my ways and it was amazing how my spiritual recovery straightened everything out. From that day onwards my education proceeded smoothly under Matilda's guiding influence. Gradually the selfish masculine traits were replaced by thoughtful consideration and submission to the undoubtedly superior female intellect.

With the proof of long years behind me I couldn't argue now, and so I agreed to enter and set myself to think of a suitable design. But I found I didn't have to worry at all. Matilda had the design all worked out and I had to admit that it was the best design possible. Matilda always thought of the best things.

"You see, Henry," she said, dismissing all my puerile suggestions with one wave of her hand, "you men never use your intelligence. You all want to move with the common herd. Everyone who enters for the competition will have a design to say how much he likes Kenston Cigarettes. We'll go one better. We'll be unusual. We'll make a cardboard man who doesn't like Kenston Cigarettes and we'll have him say: 'I never smoke Kenston Cigarettes because I don't like them.' Think how startling and original that will be. It's sure to win the first prize."

"Yes, Matilda," I said.

"There's no doubt about it," said Matilda.

"No, Matilda," I said.

And, of course, Matilda was right; though it did cross my mind that if by some chance the cardboard man happened to like Kenston Cigarettes *he* mightn't be pleased.

However, I started to make him. But I couldn't make him right. Matilda had to keep correcting me and telling me how to fix his arms and his legs, and I was forever using the wrong colours and having to do them over again when Matilda explained to me just why they were wrong. His eyes were too small and then too large, and everybody knows a collar isn't made the way I made it, and if ever a man's trousers were cut like that goodness knows what the world was coming to.

It was a wearying job and I seemed eternally to be picking up shavings and cleaning paint-splashes; for Matilda was very house proud and everything at all times be kept spick and span and, indeed, she never would let me come in by the front door in case my muddy shoes should mark her shining hall. I had to work by candlelight because we were economizing on electricity. The rationing scheme had hit us very hard and it was necessary for us to cut down wherever we could in order to leave enough for Matilda to read in bed. Matilda never would go to sleep unless she read in bed, and it wasn't very much to ask after her day's drudgery around the house, looking after me.

I grew very fond of my cardboard man during those long evenings we spent together. I'm afraid I used to talk to him while rounding his ears or blacking his eyebrows. I told him all my troubles and worries, all the little things of interest which happened in the office or on the train, and which Matilda never had time to listen to. The cardboard man never said: "Really, Henry, I wish you'd stop bothering me with all the silly things you men do." No, indeed. The cardboard man listened attentively to all I had to say and seemed to understand how important such little things can be. He never interrupted, never turned away in obvious boredom.

And, the greatest bond between us, I made him big, because I am small.

In the end, after all the cutting and recutting, my cardboard man was done. I well remember the evening I finished him. It was in the middle of winter, and the study in which I was working was very cold as I had no fire. Matilda never believed in having two fires going at the one time and, of course, she needed one in the kitchen, so I had to do without.

But, somehow, it didn't matter. In spite of all, I had quite a glow of pride inside me as I put the finishing touches to my cardboard man. I had to admit that he didn't look at all bad, standing there nonchalantly in his evening-clothes, and with that funny expression on his face. That had caused me a lot of trouble as it wasn't quite what I had wanted, but no matter how I tried to change it, it was always there: a distasteful, supercilious expression. He was definitely a man who didn't like something and didn't care who knew it. I think that drew me to him more than ever because I could never have managed to look like that. Perhaps, too, it was better that way as it suited the wording I had written across his legs: "I never smoke Kenston Cigarettes because I don't like them." When I stood back and looked at him I couldnt imagine his ever liking anything.

I drew the blinds and switched on the light and set my cardboard man against the wall facing the door, where he would show to best advantage. Now he would have to face his greatest test—Matilda. But I felt sure that even Matilda would like him. He was such a nice cardboard man.

Matilda kept me waiting a while before she answered my call. Matilda was such a busy woman. But, finally, she came and I ushered her into the study with a kind of self-conscious pleasure.

I said: "There, how do you like him?" and stood back, waiting for her appreciation.

Matilda looked at the cardboard man, and the cardboard man looked at Matilda. A few moments passed like an age. My heart began to sink slowly in my breast and I could feel my elation oozing away. Something was wrong; some private, deep-set animosity existed between those two. My Wife and my cardboard man. Something was definitely w... could feel it tinglin... the air during the few moments' silence.

Suddenly Matilda snorted, loudly and violently.

"Indeed," she blared. "After all the time you took over it and the amount of dirt you created for me to clean up, I should imagine you could have done a better job. It's positively ugly, and that awful expression on its face. It looks like a murderer or something. And just look at those long arms and that lumpy body. It's the ugliest thing I've ever seen. But I suppose I couldn't expect any better from you. We'll never win with that thing!"

And she flounced out.

There was a long silence....

My cardboard man. My poor cardboard man.

And then the amazing thing happened; though now that I come to think of it, it wasn't so amazing, as anyone would have been driven to speak after that.

"I don't like your wife," said the cardboard man. "She nags."

I said nothing. I felt there was nothing more to say.

The cardboard man looked at me for a moment. Somehow he seemed kinder then.

"You poor fish," he said. And then, as an afterthought "And I don't like being called It."

He started to walk towards the door, and he looked funny from the back as I hadn't painted that side of him and he was only brown cardboard.

At the door he turned.

"You had better 'phone for the police," said the cardboard man. "I'm going to kill your wife."

I sat down and waited. I felt I couldn't argue with him. I hadn't argued with anyone for years and years. There was one scream from Matilda and, after that, silence. Then the cardboard man came back into the room and went over to his old place against the wall. He didn't speak again and, after a while, I got up and 'phoned the police.....

It's a funny thing, but they wouldn't believe my story about the cardboard man, though I will say they were very kind to me. In fact, everyone has been every kind to me. They have given me a little room all to myself, a nice, warm little room and I must say I'm quite contented. But sometimes I get very lonely and I wish I could have my cardboard man here with me, for I know he understands.

Also, I often wonder who won the competition....

("John O'London's Weekly")

"What do you mean, it's a girl? Is there only one?"

TWO IN THE DARK

He was given the job of selling shopkeepers' bacon-slicers and other labour-saving devices. His first prospective customer proved to be a plump woman of middle age.

"Madam," he said, "there is something you need in this shop. The work is too heavy for you. Tell me, do you never feel the need for help?"

The woman giggled. He smiled.

"A woman like you," he proceeded, "should not have to do such work as carving. You can be saved all the weariness and worry if you will allow me to—"

Then something like a thunderbolt descended on him. When he awoke he was in bed.

In the course of time his pals gathered round him.

"We both made a mistake," explained the sufferer. "I didn't know she was taking it as a proposal: she didn't know her husband was in the back room."

* * *

"Was your lecture on economy a success?"

"Yes, they only gave me two hearty cheers!"

* * *

At church parade the padre had spoken about the wages of sin and had freely quoted the Ten Commandments.

Coming out of the churchyard the blacksheep of the regiment though deeply for a few moments, then turned to his pal.

"Ah, well," he said, "I've never made a graven image, anyway."

ALL AT SEA

A Parson on holiday decided to go on a deep-sea finishing expedition. Embarking in a small rowing-boat, he was taken out into the bay by the boatman.

After half an hour or so a violent squall got up, and it seemed as though the boat might soon be swamped.

"I wish," groaned the boatman, rowing hard—"I wish I had been a better man!"

The parson smiled. "And I wish," he said, "that I had been a better swimmer!"

* * *

The door of the cottage had needed repairing for many years, but the occupants were quite satisfied to ease it off the floor with a hatchet whenever it jammed.

There was a discreet knock at the door, and a head was popped out of the window to see who had arrived. The owner of the head quickly withdrew, and in a voice that the entire village must have heard, yelled: "Quick, it's the new vicar! Get the hatchet!"

* * *

The baby was being displayed to admiring callers.

"Dear me!" exclaimed one visitor, who seemed to find it difficult to know what to say. "How like his father."

"Oh, that's only the wet weather," replied the young mother, crossly. "As a rule he's quite cheerful-looking."

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Our Exclusive Feature

THERE'S CASTE SYSTEM IN AMERICA, TOO!

By Pearl Buck

THIS WEEK'S ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN AMERICA AND THE ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA CONDUCTED THERE.

REGARDING THE FORMER MISS BUCK WRITES: "THE DIVISION BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND DARK IS STILL DEEP, NOR DO THE CHURCHES LEAD TO BRIDGE THAT DIVISION."

AS FOR PROPAGANDA IT "HAS DONE ITS WORK SO WELL THAT THE ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES' POINT OF VIEW HAS BEEN PREACHED HERE, NOT ONLY BY ENGLISHMEN, BUT FAR MORE EFFECTIVELY BY INDIANS THEMSELVES. BROUGHT OVER HERE AND PAID TO DO IT, IT IS DIFFICULT FOR OUR SIMPLE CITIZENS NOT TO BELIEVE EMPIRE PROPAGANDA FROM THE MOUTH OF AN INDIAN."

The week has turned again to Sunday, the day when my neighbours and their kind all over our country think of religion. We are not a religious people, and yet the traditions of religion have a peculiar hold on our common life.

Take our county seat, for example. It lies prettily on a hill top, surrounded by rolling country side. What adds grace to its situation are the steeples of its churches and their spires, pointing from the tree tops. Were they only beautiful, none would welcome them more than I. But what impresses me with doubt is this: on this beautiful Sunday morning the town's people are marching gravely into separate churches, to worship what they consider the same God in ways sharply different.

Now of course we human beings cannot be all alike, and even we Americans cannot be all alike. But true religion should teach us to allow one another our differences, and not make them matters for quarrel and division, as we do. One man is not better than another because he is Methodist or High Episcopalian.

NOT MERELY A CHURCH

What is this root in religion which destroys the very soul of human beings whom it protests it saves? I believe it is in the demand which organized religions make upon the creatures they possess. It is not right for the human being to belong first to an organization. He must belong first to himself and to mankind.

Thus I view the steeples of our churches this Sunday morning with something less than my usual enjoyment of the day of rest. During this past week the Catholic Church has spoken again its hostility to Soviet Russia. Were the Catholic Church only a church, this could pass. But here in our country it is a great political force. Some of our leading statesman belong to it. Even this could be allowed to pass. But the Catholic Church demands a primary loyalty upon its members. The stand which it takes will be the stand which its loyal members must take. Therefore is the calm of my Sunday morning broken, in spite of the sunshine that lies over the land, in spite of the fact that the willow trees are turning golden with the sap running under the bark, in spite of the fact that daffodils are pushing their green sheaths out of the dark earth of my garden.

But when have organized religions ever stood for brotherhood between men? Here even in our country, where the spires of churches are in every village and town, the division between white men and dark is still deep, nor do the churches lead to bridge that division. Some of your questions are beginning to come to me and the first one asks me to tell of the position of the Negro in this country. I have spoken of it, as you will have seen by now, and shall speak of it again and again, as I tell you of our life.

CAN'T WORSHIP TOGETHER

But this morning, when the church doors are opened wide for our people to go in and worship God, I must tell you that there are few churches where dark people and white people can worship together. The doors of our churches are too often closed as tightly as other doors against the Negro. Legally the dark citizen has all the rights of the white citizen, but actually he cannot make use of these rights except in a few places where the individual community is sufficiently enlightened.

In our county seat, for example, the inn will not eccept Negro guests, however well educated they are. When I asked the proprietor's wife why this was, she replied that if it were seen that Negroes were sitting at the tables and using the bedrooms, then white guests would not come, and she would lose business. It is true she would, and she has her living to make. If a Negro family, however well bred and well educated, and many of them are, should try to buy a house in the better part of our town, they would not be allowed to do so. The other citizens would protest that it would lower the land values. It is quite true that it does.

The Negro is treated as a second class citizen for the one reason, so far as I can see, that his skin is dark. If you ask me why this is, I cannot tell you for I do not know. I come to live in my country twelve years ago for the first time, and I found it so. I have spent much time trying to find out why it is so, for of course I had spent my whole life before among people of darker skin than my own, and had never thought of it or noticed it. I have no reason or excuse to give for the prejudice here in my own country toward persons of dark skin. It does not apply to citizens of other countries so much as it does to our own citizens. An African, if he wear some distinguishing bit of dress, to show that he is not an American Negro, can travel anywhere and find no prejudice against him.

FEAR OF MIXTURE

When the more backward representatives in our Congress of certain sections of our country rant against the Negro, as to our shame they do, they seem to fear a mixture of the races. But this always seems to me highly humorous, since the mixing is already accomplished. At least sixty percent of Negroes have white blood, and this is entirely the result of white men alluring themselves with Negro women, since the prejudice against the union between white women and dark men is very strong here. But this mixture proves that the white men have inherently no personal dislike for the Negro.

As for the Negro, he has no particular wish to mingle with whites, but he does want equal economic opportunity and equal education. These are his rights. But segregation, particularly in the south, has made the schools for Negroes very bad, and has also made the schools for whites much less than they should be for any citizen, for the cost of maintaining segregated schools is, of course, much heavier. I should add that in the north there is no segregation in the free schools, but there is in private schools.

I do believe, however, that this segregation is slowly disappearing and that if the world can wait, in a few generations there will be no segregation. Part of this is due to increasing common sense of young white people, many of whom do not practice segregation as their parents do, and partly it is due to the really tremendous strides which the Negroes themselves are making. Their achievements in the arts and sciences and indeed in all parts of our national life are so remarkable that the idea of any inherent inequality between them and the whites, on pure grounds of race, is showing itself more absurd every day.

As to industry, while some business firms give the Negro equal opportunity with the white, they are very few indeed, and they increase only too slowly in number. The causes for this are more economic than racial. White women workers are being laid off more severely than dark men workers.

A WELCOME EXCEPTION

I ought to say, in proper balance to the inn at our county seat, that while Negro guests do not find a place there, they do find a very comfortable place at an inn in another town near us. There the proprietor is a Pennsylvanian Dutchman, and when I asked him if he accepted Negro guests, he said heartily, "So long as a fellow pays his bills he can come here, whatever colour. his skin is. I'll give him my best room, if he can pay for it." And this, too, is quite true. The Pennsylvania Dutch, who are really German in origin, seem to have little color prejudice.

One of my friends owes his fine golden skin to a white father, a Pennsylvania Dutch farmer in Lancaster country. His mother was a Negro in blood, but they had a happy family life on one of the great Lancaster County farms. You see, I contradict everything I say. It's all quite true. We are the most mixed and contradictory people, we Americans. Everything you hear about us is true somewhere in our country, and somewhere among our people. We are bitterly divided by our religions and our politics, by our races and our national origins, and yet we are deeply united in our Nation.

The root of our union lies in our common love of freedom. For freedom our white ancestors came to this country, for freedom in religion or freedom to work, for freedom from military service and freedom from the old caste systems of Europe. For freedom for the slaves we fought the civil war. That love of freedom will save us yet. But do not expect consistency from us. We are in constant process of rather easy change.

FEW DOMESTIC SERVANTS

We do, of course, have other castes besides that of color. They are not as rigid as India's castes, and really they are classes rather than castes, for people can pass from one to the other. It is a matter of simple pride for us to hear that some wellknown men, now rich and famous was once the son of a poor man and lived in a log hut. To us that seems American. We instinctly dislike and distrust the hereditary rich and the hereditary nobility.

This brings me to the question of servants. One of you have asked me what of the life of the housemaid in our country. "Well, there are very few servants of any kind here. Of all employed persons in our country, less than five percent are in domestic service. If these servants were scattered one to a family, far fewer than seven percent of all American families would have one. By far the most American families have no servants at all. The mother does most of the housework, and it is not too hard.

She has a machine which cleans the floor, and all she has to do is to walk around and guide it. She has an electric or gas stove, and a button turned brings on the heat to any degree which she wishes. Her dishes are washed in a machine. Hot and cold water come out of the pipes in the wall. Sewage and waste are disposed of by machines. Food is kept in a refrigerator. Of course many farm and city families do not have so many conveniences. But still they have no servants. Does the American woman have leisure? she has a good deal, more than any woman in the world except the very rich, thanks to machinery.

NO SERVANT CLASS

But in the comparatively few well-to-do families where there are housemaids, there is usually only one, or at most two, and these help the woman of the household. They work fairly long hours, but have rest hours in the day. One day a week they are free, and a certain number of evenings, also. Their wages now are high, although varying with the region and with whether they get board and room. Still, few young women want to be housemaids. They prefer to work in factories. This makes a real problem for older women and young mothers, who need household help, and there is much talk of opening firms which will provide household help by the hour.

In some communities mothers cooperate in the care of their children and even in cooking, in order to cut down housework for themselves. I doubt that there will ever be a surplus of servants help in this country, unless we get into a severe depression. There is certainly no servant class as such. A young woman who is a maid soon becomes something else, if possible. But on the whole our people sympathize with this ambition. It is against our American tradition to have a servant class. We like our children to learn to work early.

MACHINE—BEST SERVANT

Well, why not bring you into my own home here? Sunday my own two household helpers do not come. I need them on weekdays because I have my own work to do. But on Sunday they have the day off. They live in their own homes, and even on week days work eight hours. We make our own beds, the children theirs, and we cook the breakfast in cooperation. My ten-year-old second son cooks the bacon superlatively and takes pride in it. This morning my eldest son had the table set when I came downstairs. Each child does something, and so does the father and I. We are in no hurry on Sundays, so we usually have pancakes in addition to eggs.

After the breakfast each takes his own dishes to the kitchen and we put them into the dishwasher. While the machine washes them, I plan the next meal and get it ready. At this moment, while I sit in my office writing to you, one of our own farm ducks is roasting in the oven, having been stuffed with bread and sage and onions while I was waiting for the dishwasher to do its work. The oven is adjusted by electric temperature control to just the right heat and in an hour or so more our duck will be ready. Rice is steaming at a low heat, and lentils wait to be boiled. I will make a salad at the last minutes. The children will set the table, and the dishes are clean and waiting in the dishwasher. You see it is not hard, with the magic help of the machine. Machines are good when one keeps them servants.

IGNORANCE & PREJUDICE

While I put the dishes into the washer this morning, however, it occurred to me that our Western ways of Eating are very troublesome. These dishes to be washed over and over! I prefer the bowls and chopsticks of China, and of course nothing is as sanitary as the meals I ate in Indian villages, where the food was on fresh green leaves and I used my own washed hands and clean right hand instead of a fork and spoon.

My children long to be able always to eat with the hand, as Indian children do. They listen entranced to what I tell them. Why does not everyone in my country know about the people of India and China and all the neighbor lands of the world? How much pleasure and interest we

(Continued On Page 4)

SUNSHINE FOR SALE!

Sunshine makes plants grow—farmers have known that since the dawn of agriculture—but we are just discovering that it does far more than that.

Certain foods that are full of sunlight pack more food value, more energy, more health, than those raised in cloudy areas or in cloudy seasons.

Farmers can't control the amount of sunlight they get, but they can capitalize on it, and advertise it, if they get it. Sunshine may be something you can sell It may some day affect the price of lands. It may aid one region in competing with another for the consumer's dollar.

Much of the eastern U. S. has only 60 to 70 per cent of the possible sunshine it could have in summer, whereas most of the rest of the country has 70 to 80 per cent, and California's Imperial Valley over 90 per cent.

Effect of the sun has now been proved on tomatoes, turnip greens, apples, oranges, hay, and milk, and no one knows how many other crops may likewise be affected.

If all this sounds dreamy, consider the experiments just completed by Dr. Karl C. Hamner and Dr G F. Somers at the U. S. Plant, Soil and Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell University.

Out behind the laboratory is the strangest tomato patch I have ever seen. Hundreds of plants are growing in individual jars, in sand wet with chemical solutions. Some have grown in the shade all their lives, others in full sun. Some are shrouded in white cloth, with only the fruit exposed; on others the tomatoes are covered and the plants exposed. In the midst of them stands a complicated device which measures electrically the intensity of the light each day.

Similar experiments are in full swing under ordinary field conditions.

Here is what the experiments show:

The amount of Vitamin C depends directly on the amount of sunlight the tomatoes got for two or three before picking. By varying the light (under artificial conditions indoors) the Vitamin C in tomatoes can be increased almost 100 per cent. In turnip greens the C can be boosted 800 per cent.

It's the sunlight acting on the tomato itself—not on the vine—that makes the difference. (Whether the light does the same thing to a picked tomato, ripening on the kitchen window-sill, is being tested as this is written.)

The farmer with the most sunlight may get the highest price. A new line of research report. (By Carroll P. Streeter in "Farm Journal").

Think what this means, Tomatoes are one of the most important sources of Vitamin C. They are so cheap that everyone can have them.

The diets of most people are more lacking in riboflavin (one of the B vitamins) and in C than in other vitamins, says Dr. L. A Maynard, head of the U. S laboratory just mentioned. Incidentally, the only three animals that need to eat C are man, monkeys and guinea pigs All of the others make their own.

The basic thing that C does for us is to help maintain the structure of the capillaries. Without enough of it we develop internal hemorrhages, which in turn lead to all manner of troubles Also we got scurvy.

VITAMIN C REQUIREMENTS

Most human beings need 25 to 30 milligrams of C per day to prevent scurvy. Scientists aren't sure what it takes to give us maximum health—it varies by individuals—but they consider 70 milligrams probably enough.

Some tomatoes of average size contain only 20 milligrams of C, others the same size have 90. If we got no C elsewhere this would mean the difference between eating one tomato a day or three.

Variety of the tomato has something to do with the C content, but sunlight is the big factor. The soil makes no appreciable difference.

To prove it, Hamner and Somers checked on tomatoes grown in California, several parts of the South, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and New York. They varied widely in amount of C. Then the scientists brought soil from each of these fields to Cornell and grew the same kinds of tomatoes there. Under the same sunshine all difference vanished.

As already mentioned, sunlight has the same effect on certain other crops. The side of an apple facing the sun actually has more C than the shady side. (Moral: if you eat only half an apple be sure to eat the red side.) Oranges on the inside of the tree have less C than those on the outside.

How the sunlight makes the vitamin the scientists don't know. Nor do they know why a tomato has vitamin C anyway. It doesn't store any reserve of it in the seeds. What does it need it for? If the Cornell-experiments can answer these questions they will tell us some basic things about plants that are still secrets.

Does sunlight increase other food values than vitamin C?

It certainly does. When it shines on a cow's skin it puts more vitamin D (the bone-builder) into the milk.

Sunlight on cut hay steps up the D in the forage the cow eats. Curiously, it has no such effect on hay before it is cut. When a farmer dries uncured hay in his mow or in a dehydrator he gains some vitamin A by harvesting more leaves, but he loses D Dr. Maynard points out that this is a good trade, because cattle need D only when they are young, whereas they need A throughout life. A farmer can make a little hay the old way for his calves, or feed them codliver oil, and get the D that way

On a sunny day hay also contains more carbohydrate than when the weather is cloudy. Can it store this up, from day to day? Many plants scientists think so. Some farmers do, too. They often complain that the hay made in a cloudy, wet summer doesn't seem to "feed out well."

Maybe sunlight affects other vitamins than C and D—carotene (A), niacin (B), and thiamine (B), for instance. No one can say for sure, but Dr. Maynard says it's "quite possible," and Dr. Hamner reports that "it looks promising."

This sunlight business is obviously something for farmers—and consumers—to keep track of.—

lose in not knowing one another's lives! It is so foolish to be shut off from one another.

Ask me why India is so little known here. The reasons for it are rather complex. It begins perhaps in the fact that our own country is large and rich in its variety and our own people have not felt the need of knowing others, until recently. Then there has been the selfish reason of not wanting to become involved in others' problems. In the case of India, there has also been the definite reluctance to offend the British. I asked one of our Senators the other day if he would not join a group of Americans who are urging Mr. Attlee to be fair to India. His rather stiff reply was that he would not presume to advice the British government.

This is the attitude of many Americans who still think of India as a private pocketbook which belongs to the English.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA

But of course it has been difficult to get news into this country from India for the plain reason of censorship. We have not been allowed until recently to know any more about India than our British allies have wanted us to know. So we do not know very much.

And propaganda has done its work so well that the Conservatives' English point of view has been preached here, not only by Englishmen, but far more effectively by Indians themselves, brought over here and paid to do it. It is difficult for our simple citizens not to believe Empire propaganda from the mouth of an Indian.

So well has the British government point of view on India been established here by these means, that a representative of one of our leading newspapers said to me the other day, "We don't like what Madame Pandit has been saying since she returned to India, so we are not going to print it."

Your questions are beginning to reach me in large numbers. I shall try to answer them in the course of these articles. It will not be possible, naturally, to answer them all individually. Many of them are the same, however, and all are welcome, for I learn from them what you want to know about us, and how little, too, you know about us. Let us look forward to the day when this ignorance between us shall have become full knowledge. For ignorance breeds distrust, wherever it is found.

There's Caste System In America, Too!

(Continued from Page 3)

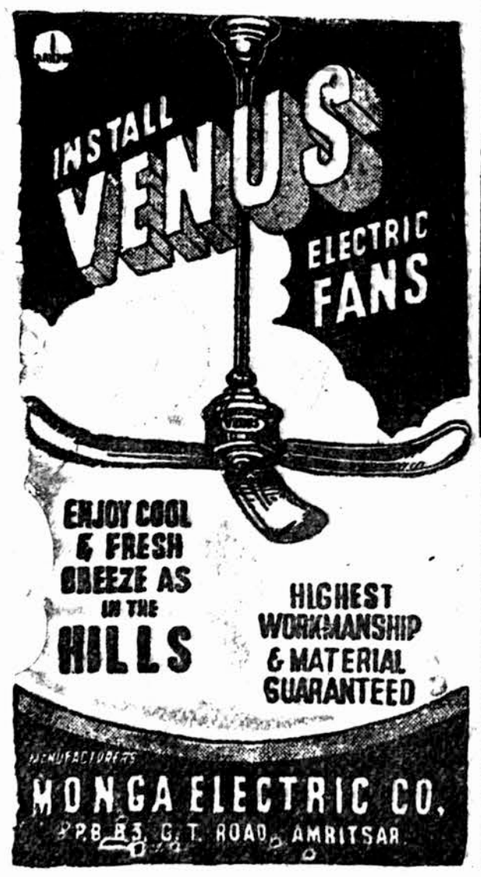
. . . The church hour is over, and the people are walking along the village streets towards their homes. Those who came from a distance are getting into their motor cars. It is a quiet Sunday scene, to the found at this hour everywhere throughout the land. Well, whatever God it is they worship may God bless the people, here and in all countries, and give them good.

Into an already crowded rush-hour train on the Undergrcunf a mother pushed her small son, and squeezed in after him.

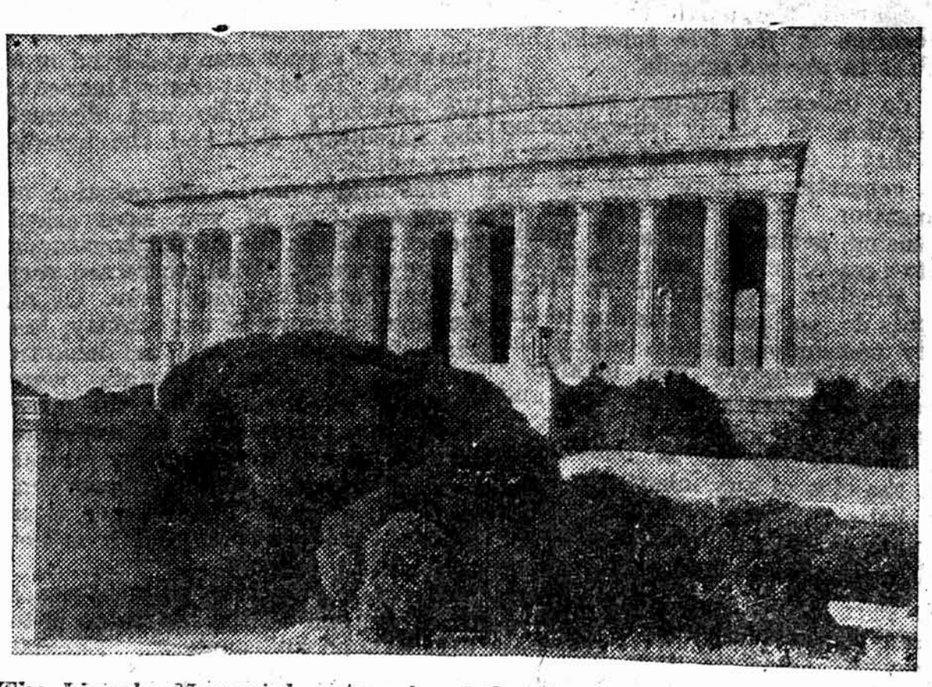
He complained of being squashed, and was told to "shut up." But he continued to grumble, and presently was heard to shout, peevishly: "Mind "Mind me ead! Mind me 'ead!"

"Oh, 'old your row, Alfie." cried his mother, 'you've got to be a sardine in 'ere."

"It's all right for you," replied Alfie, Alfie, angrily. "You're not at the bottom of the bloomin' tin!"



LINCOLN MEMORIAL



The Lincoln Memorial, a temple of Grecian architecture in the heart of Washington, the U. S. capital, commemorates Abraham Lincoln, "The Great Emancipator" who was President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. He freed Negro slaves in 1863, in the midst of the U. S. Civil War, during which his leadership helped preserve the nation.

PUNJAB COALITION CABINET MINISTER

Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Qazilbash who was sworn in on the 11th as one of the Ministers.

Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali is the leader of the Shias and the President of the Punjab Shia Political Conference.

Syud Hossain

A GANDHIAN 'APOSTLE TO THE GENTILES'

An American Tribute To India's Unofficial Ambassador

By

HILDA WIERUM BOULTER

New York. (By Air Mail) Yesterday America most regretfully said **au-revoir** to Dr. Syud Hossain—not farewell, because we hope that he will return.

For twenty five years this stalwart champion of his country's cause has voyaged up and down and back and forth throughout the length and breath of the United States of America, speaking to colleges, clubs and forums, and frequently debating the question of India with different upholders of the Empire. And everywhere that he has gone Dr. Hossain has made a deep impression both by the logic of his arguments and the magnificent English in which they were couched.

To Indian readers it is unnecessary to tell anything of Dr. Hossain's career before his coming to America Indeed, in writing of him for an Indian publication one feels somewhat like the totally unimportant chairman called upon to introduce to an impatient audience some very distinguished and famous speaker. So much has happened during these twenty-five years, however, that I may perhaps be pardoned for dipping into the past.

A STRIKING FIGURE.

It was in 1921 that Syud Hossain arrived in Washington D.C. to report the Disarmament Conference. He came by way of London and Paris, where he had been a delegate to the Khilafat Conferences. He had had a distinguished journalistic career before that, as associate editor of "Bombay Chronicle" and as editor of the Allahabad "Independent". He had also edited the monthly magazine "India", in London. He was well known in India as an eloquent orator, and he had been secretary of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. But he had other and very special qualifications for work in America.

Those were the very early days of the India Independance Movement as we now know it. Gandhiji had just assumed the leadership, and had just inaugurated non-violence as revolutionary techinque. It was something absolutely new, and quite incomprehensible to the average American. Hossain was the ideal person to interpret this new movement to the West. He was no stranger to western ways and thought, having lived in England and on the Continent. He had been closely associated with Gandhiji, and could speak with absolute authority and authenticity. Yet he could not be labeled a "naturally non-violent Hindu" - a tag frequently used to belittle the significance of Gandhiji's doctrine - since he was a Moslem of the Moslems.

Handsome, vigorous and dynamic, the young Syud Hossain was a striking figure at the Washington Conference of 1921, just as the more mature but equally vigorous and dynamic Hossain of 1945 was a striking figure at San Francisco. H.G.Wells, who met Hossain in 1921, said after discussing the India question with him that "Hossain"s is a very strong argument".

VANQUISHED RANDOLP H CHURCHILL

During his years in America Dr. Hossain has not only lectured on Indian politics, but on cultural subjects as well, and was for ten years Professor of Oriental Civilization at the University of Southern California, in addition to which he founded and edited the magazine, "The New Orient," in New York city. It is not often that any person covers so wide a range of subjects as Hossain and with such deep and varied knowledge. But it is perhaps in the field of political debate that he is most outstanding.

Indeed, he has the honour to have been the first to represent India in debate with prominent Englishmen in this country. At the first debate on British rule in India ever held before the American Foreign Policy Association it was Hossain who spoke for India against P.W. Wilson, M.P. for Great Britain. And at the first debate on India to be held in the Town Hall in New York City it was Syud Hossain who upheld the cause of India against S.K. Ratcliffe,former editor of the Calcutta "Statesman." On another memorable occasion, Dr. Hossain so completely demolished the arguments of young Randolph Churchill that the audience voted the victory to Hossain the ballots being in the proportion of three to one in his favour.

Dr. Syud Hossain at a reception in New York in honour of Vithalbhai Patel and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Such prominent Americans as Carrie Chapmen Catt, the famous woman suffragist, and Oswald Garrison Villard, dean of American journalists and descendent of the great abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, have commented enthusiastically on Hossain. Villard said that Hossain was one person with whom he would not want to debate because his dialectical capabilities plus the fact that he had truth on his side were too devastating, and Mrs. Catt said that Hossain's talk had been an eye opener for Americans who never before had been told the real facts.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE.

Undoubtaly the high-water mark of Dr. Hossain's career in this particular field was his three-day debate with lord Meston at the Institute of Politics held at Williams College in 1930. At William's town Massachusetts in the beautiful Berkshire Hills country, was gathered every summer a most distinguished group of serious students of international affairs. Professors of Economics and Politics, writers and statesmen came together to listen to experts discuss the vital issues of the times. In 1930 Lord Meston, a former Provincial Governor in India, came specially from England to present the case before the Institute, and Hossain was asked to present the Indian case.

The debate lasted for three days with two sessions, morning and afternoon, each day. Every aspect of the Indian problems---politics, economics social questions etc. - was taken up separately. Dr. McLaren, secretary of the Institute, declared that since the Institute had been founded"No speaker had received more aplause than Mr. Hussain." A colourful detail of this affair was that while Lord Meston's arrival at Williamstown was greated by a large crowd, his departure was quite sclitary; whereas Dr. Hossain, whose receptiom had been more modest, was escorted to the station after his three days of speaking by anexeedingly large and enthusiastic crowd of admirers.

Within the space of this article it

(Continued on Page 6)

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN AMERICA

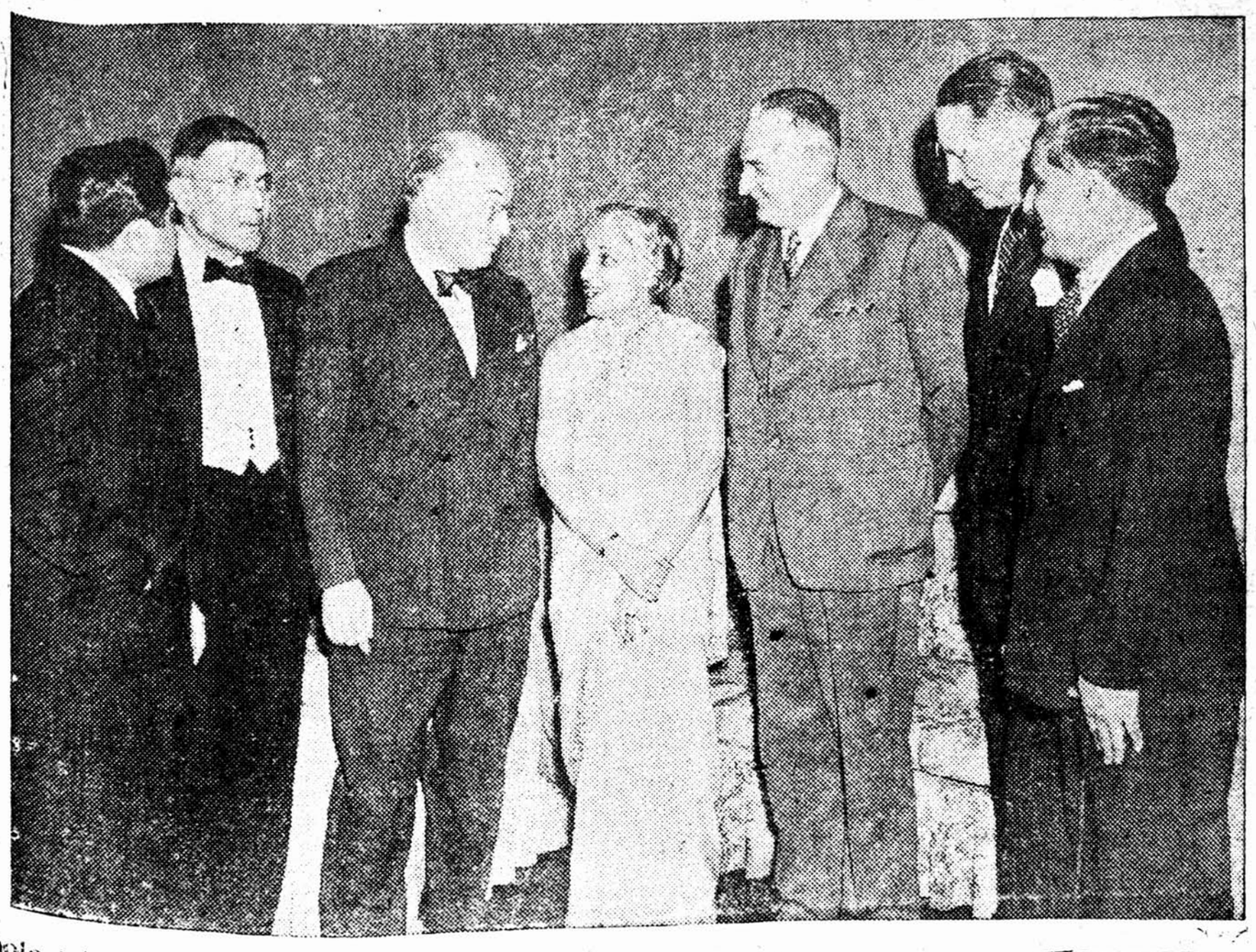


Photo taken on the occasion of the Independence Day celebration on January 26, 1945, held under the auspices of the National Committee for Indian Freedom. Left to Right: Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani, Dr. Syud Hossain, Congressman Emanuel Celler, Chairman, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Congressman John Main Coffee, Louis Bromfield, Dr. Anup Singh, Secretary.

A Gandhian 'Apostle To Gentiles'

(Continued from Page 5)

is impossible to give a comprehensive list even of Dr. Hossain's more important debates. For in the course of his years here Dr. Hossain has become famous as a debator, and as a consequence has encountered all the well-known defenders of British rule in India.

A BRAVE STAND.

Both in debate and in straight lecture Hussain has developed a manner that is unequalled. He is dignity personified, polished and suave - sophisticated in the extreme. But woe betide the unhappy mortal who arouses his ire by asking stupid,or designedly insidious, questions. With flashing eyes and in phrases calculated to reduce the hapless weight to the merest dust, Hussain not only answers the question, but flays the stupidity capable of asking it, or, if he suspects an ulterior motive back of the question he drags it into the pitiless light of truth, and exposes the questioner as having been "planted".

During the war years Hussain never treated the question of India's Freedom as a matter of military expediency, but insisted boldly that it was a **moral issue.** This took great courage. For in war-time America any critic of Great Britain, an ally of America risked being classed as pro-Axis. It was the fashion with many (but not all) who spoke for India at that time to base their arguments on the greater help for the war effort to be expected from a free India. It was, of course, an easy way to appeal to Americans at that time and the truth of the argument was not to be denied.

But Hussain scorned the easy way. Over and over again he stressed the fact that whether or not the United Nations obtained one practicle more help from India by doing so, it was their moral duty to demand that Britain grant India her freedom. And never once did Hussain attempt to apologise for Gandhiji's sticking to non-violence or to minimise his influenc over the people of India during those years when non-violence, often confused with mere pacifism, was most unpopular here.

GOOD FOR AMERICA.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the "missionary" value of an Indian in the United States is usually greatly limited by the fact that most of his contacts are rather impersonal. In the course of his long residence in this country, and especially due to his connection with the University of Southern California, Hussain has made many warm friendships with Americans.

It has been good for these Americans to know an Indian of this type-cultivated, urbane and charming of manner, keen of intellect and of high moral standards, for Americans have been carefully tutored to expect different things of Indians. It has been especially good for Americans to know an uncompromising Nationalist, Congress-PartyMoslem, for they have been lead to believe that there is an unbridgeable gulf between Congress and Moslems. Hussain in his own person, as well as in his role of public lecture, provides a liberal, education for Americans.

America, particularly America West of the Atlantic sea-board, is very much addicted to attending lectures. The only trouble is that too often the "season's course" of lectures of any given organization covers such a wide and varied range that the individual lecture is lost in the scuffle unless the subject is one of great timeliness or the lecturer a very outstanding personality. I doubt if anyone whoever has heard Syud Hossain has forgotten the man or his message.

It would be impossible to forget the slender, aristocratic figure, or the clear, logical argument; still less could anyone forget the wonderful flow of truly eloquent and classic English. In presenting the case for India, and in interpreting the new and not easily comprehended by the West-technique of the Indian National Congress, Hossain has been a sort of Gandhian "Apostle to the Gentiles".

MASTERLY STATEMENTS.

In 1943 the National Committee for India's Freedom was formed for the purpose of maintaining in Washington, D.C. a truly representatively, All-Indian organazation which should properly present India's case in the American capital. Suyd Hossain was unanimously chosen chairman of this committee. In this capacity he has presided with effective dignity over the many public meetings the Committee has held in Washington.

During the San Francisco Conference Hossain presided at the great mass meetings held by the National Committee to introduce Mrs. Pandit in San Francisco, and he also introduced her to the press at her conference. No one could possibly have done a better job than he on these occasions. His open letters to Churchill and Attlee, published in the National Committee's monthly magazine "Voice of India", in Washington dailies as full page ads, and also circulated widely as separate documents are masterly statements.

It is occassionally objected to all work of the sort that Dr. Hossain and other Indian Nationalist speakers and writers in this country have been doing, that India's Freedom can only be won in India. That is perfectly true. But every subject nation that has attained freedom from foreign rule has been obliged to obtain assistance of one sort or another from outside. Whatever the nature of the assistance sought--military aid, financial backing or moral support it can never be obtained unless the outside world gets a clear picture of the case for the subject people. This task of educating the would concerning India's case is one that should not be neglected nor left in indifferent hands.

For as it appears more and more clear that Britain is seeking to strengthen the ties between herself and the United States of America, it becomes proportionately more and more important that Americans should clearly understand India's problems and the real nature of British rule in India, since that rule is the key-stone of the Empire they are being asked to help maintain. **Syud Hossain has not only dedicated the best years of his own life to the rather discouraging task of counteracting the flood of pro-British, anti-Indian propaganda which pours steadily over America, but he has also been a source of inspiration to countless young Indian students here, who without his example might have been but luke-warm in the national cause.**

UNSTINTED ADMIRATION.

It was a little over ten years ago that I first was introduced to the Indian community here, though my interest in India long ante-dated that time. From my first acquaintance with the Indian group in New York I heard constantly the name Syud Hossain, and always in a tone indicative of the great respect and admiration in whic he was held by his compatriots. In fact, it was almost with the bated breath of the worshipper that the younger Indians uttered the name Syud Hossain. About three years passed before I actually met Hossain. Naturally I was curious, and looked forward to meeting him with somewhat mixed feelings.

Would he measure up to his reputation, or would I be disappointed and find him vastly over ated? It, had already been my fortune to have known several persons whom the world calls great and famous; the list included two or three great painters, several musicians, and a writer or two of some renown, and it was made up of many nationalities. I knew that the bearer of a famous name was sometimes disillusioning on close acquaintance. I also was aware of the partiality sometimes betrayed by a man's own compatriots. I wondered about Syud Hossain.

I need not have spent any time worrying over the possibilit of a let-down. Syud Hossain impressed me immediately as being far finer than anything I had heard of him. After an acquaintance of about seven years duration, I find more and more reason to join with his own fellow countrymen in unstinted admiration for this man of true nobility and greatness.

Two days before his departure I attended the farewell dinner given to Dr. Hossain by the National Committee for India's Freedom in one of the Indian restaurants of New York City

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The place was crowded to capacity by Indians and Americans. Roger Baldwin, Oswald Garrison Villard, Frances Gunther, James B. Pond paid sincere tribute to Hossain, and messages were read from Pearl Buck, Arthur Upham Pope, John Haynes Holmes, J. Holmes Smith, and others unable to attend in person. Representative Indians, including Dr. Shridharani, Vice-chairman of the National Committee Gobind Behari Lal, Dr. Taraknath Das, Mr. Bomanji—the venerable Parsee who long ago engaged Hossain's services for the **Bombay Chronicle,** Dr. Anup Singh—editor of **"Voice of India"** and Secretary of the National Committee, Mr. N. R. Checker Mr. S. K. Marathe and Mr. Mogan Dave of the business group, all spoke feelingly of Dr. Hossain and his work. Many had known him for twenty years and more. The affection, admiration, and respect that each and every speaker, Indian or American, held for Syud Hossain was plain in every tone and word.

When Dr. Hossain responded, he was visibly moved—as what man would not have been moved? His own speech was a fitting valedictory for his years here. In English that Winston Churchill himself could not have surpassed, Hossain once more proclaimed that British rule of India constituted an "international immorality" which must cease, for the sake of England as well as of India; that Independence must come even before Unity; that India's internal differences were her own affair, to be settled by her alone; that Pakistan was so impractical that even if forced upon India, as the partition of Bengal was once forced upon her, it would be equally short lived; that India's inner strength, which had enabled her to survive invasion after invasion, would suffice to sustain her through the trial of British rule also, which was after all only an "unpleasant interregnum" in the long course of India's recorded history; that he bore no ill-will against the people of England; that his indictment was of a system of government the whole "colonial" and Imperial system, which must now be done away with, wherever it still existed.

WORK IN INDIA

As he stood there, not in any sense pleading his cause, not indulging in bitter vituperation, but stating with forceful dignity what is in effect, a statement of human rights for all peoples and for all times, I said to myself: This man in truly a great man endowed with the courage and the spirit which alone are great—moral courage and unswerving high ideals and faith. There is no dearth of moral courage and high ideals in India, but each man and woman has his or her own particular fitness for a particular work.

Much as we shall miss Syud Hossain here, I think we all recognise that at this time his particular work, for which he is particularly fitted, by training, tradition, and background, is in India. For twenty-five years his great qualities have served his country from outside; now the same great qualities are needed to help in pulling together those elements in the Indian body politic which other forces are tending to split apart.

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Exclusive Feature

INDIA MUST BE FREE AND UNITED

By Louis Fischer

"Two Indias would mean a hundred headaches for the whole world. Weakened by division and friction, India would become an arena where big powers would intrigue & manouvre against one another as they do in Europe and China. Indians and Englishmen cannot favour such a solution."

New York (By Cable)

Against the gloom of the international situation and black horror of world hunger, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee's offer of independence to India seems like a streak of light.

I cannot imagine that Sir Stafford Cripps would court a second failure in India. Knowing him, I believe that he is convinced that Attlee's proposal is better than the Churchill Cabinet draft which he carried to New Delhi in 1942 and which all the Indian parties rejected for varying reasons.

I have gone into the backstage history of the Cripps Mission four years ago. I have documents to prove and testimony of highest American officials to prove that Cripps made an oral offer to Congress Party representatives which went beyond the written program he brought from London.

STAB IN THE BACK

This offer envisaged an Indian National Cabinet and a Government with the Viceroy in the position analogous to that of the King of England. That was what Indians wanted. Cripps was making progress in discussions of this offer when he received a "stab in the back" from the Tory leaders who insisted that the offer be withdrawn.

Such a thing is not likely to happen this time. The British Labour Government is more homogeneous than was the Churchill Ministry in 1942 and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander are top rank Cabinet members with authority to make major decisions on the spot in India.

Britain's difficulties in foreign affairs are conducive to a will for settlement. Generally, the conditions appear to militate in favour of an agreement on India's new status as a free nation.

It would herald a new day for Asia and the world. Humanity badly needs a tonic of this sort.

THE DOMINANT QUESTION

One question stands out in the minds of outside observers. What about the Moslems? Will they insist on two free Indias? Will Mohammed Ali Jinnah in his capacity as President of the Moslem League insist on Pakistan?

Jinnah is right in remarking that the Moslems in India are not an ordinary "minority"—Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons on November 14, 1945, that the "approximate number of Moslems in India was ninety-two million." Quite a minority! Jinnah claims that they are a separate nation and should therefore have a separate national home—Pakistan.

Since my visit to India in 1942, I had the profound conviction that the Moslem issue was not national and not religious; it is social and economic.

The Moslem League consists overwhelmingly of large landlords. They know that the first step an independent India would take would be lnad reform.

PAKISTAN—ANOTHER IRAN

Hindu industrialists want independence because the British have naturally retarded Indian industrialization in order to keep India as a market for British goods. The Moslem landed proprietor does not want independence because the presence of the British tends to block land reform.

Moslem peasants, accordingly, could have no sympathy for the upper class Moslem League.

Jinnah needed a device which would form a bridge between the Moslem landlords and the Moslem peasants,. He found it in Moslem nationalism, in Pakistan, and in Moslem zionism. He first proclaimed it in 1940.

Pakistan would be a poor reactionary and landlord-ridden state. Pakistan would be another Iran. I can see why Moslem feudals would desire it. I cannot see why Moslem peasants and intellectuals and business would desire it.

BADSHAH KHAN

I met Jinnah in Bombay and he talked about Pakistan. Later in New Delhi at the home of a Hindu friend I met another Moslem leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who hails from the Northwest Frontier Province. He is anti-Jinnah, and pro-Gandhi and works for a free and united India.

Physically, mentally and spiritually, Khan is one of the most impressive men I have encountered in India. He stands over six feet with a powerful body and a strong and perfectly oval head. He is past sixty but his black, flashing and penetrating eyes are thirty. He lives in a village near Peshawar with the peasants and like a peasant. He was rich but renounced his wealth.

I asked him what he thought of Jinnah's Pakistan. "I judge it by those who support it in my province," he replied. "It is supported by rich Khans, wealthy Nawabs and reactionary Mullahs. Pakistan will give strength to those Moslems who oppress my peasant people."

"Will it strengthen Islam?" I asked.

"Jinnah is a bad Moslem," he asserted angrily. "He is not a devout follower of the Prophet."

Jinnah tells Moslem peasants that they are Moslems first and therefore ought to constitute a Moslem nation. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru and others tell Moslem peasants that they are peasants economically, Moslems religiously and Indians politically.

Hitler told the Germans that they were Germans only. He hoped nationalism would make them forget their class enemies and hate their racial enemies. Jinnah's religious racism is equally dangerous. He tells Mohammedan peasants to forget the sins of their landlords and hate their Hindu neighbours.

A HUNDRED HEADACHES

Two Indias would mean a hundred headaches for the whole world. Weakened by division and friction, India would become an arena where big powers would intrigue and manoeuvre against one another as they do in Europe and China. Indians and Englishmen cannot favour such a solution.

Civilization is based on the ability to live with those who are different. Racial, religious and social intolerances are uncivilized and undemocratic. India's is an ancient civilization.

The solution for one free India is a broad provincial autonomy so that the Moslems and the Hindus can have their own self-governed provinces within an Indian confideration or a federation. In the provinces where the Moslems are in a majority, the rights of the Hindus would be strictly guaranteed by law and constitution. Their share in such Moslem majority provinces would also be guaranteed.

In a federal Government, too, the interests and aspirations of Hindus, Moslems, Untouchables, Sikhs and other groups must carefully, justly and wisely be represented.

This problem is complicated, true. But given intelligence, tolerance and patience, it is soluble. If they solve it, Indians will be showing a way to one world.

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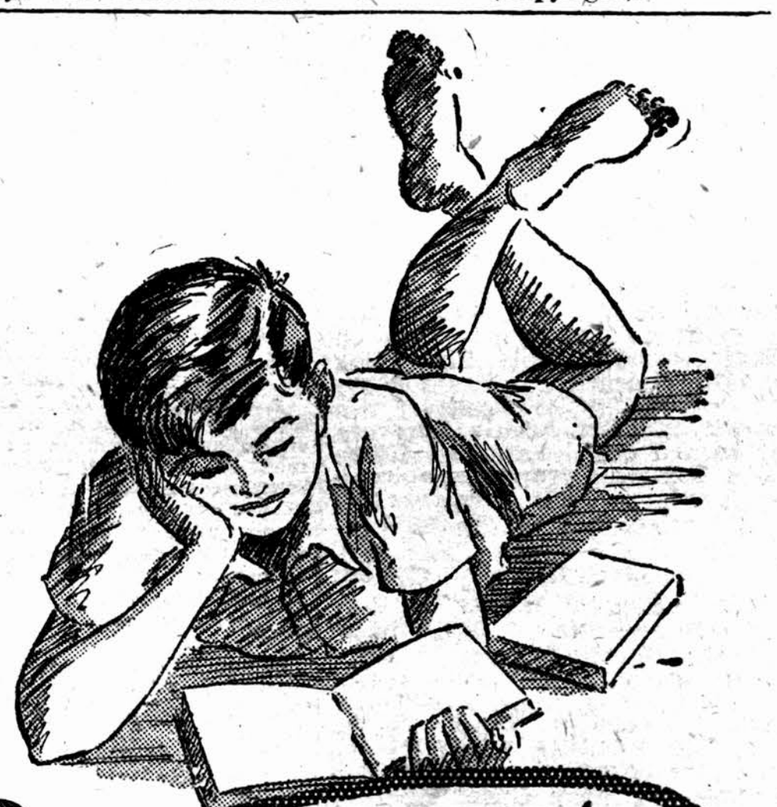

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LONDON, APRIL 6 (A.P.A.)—MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY PUBLISHED YESTERDAY MORE THAN 400 RESOLUTIONS FOR CHANGE OR IMPLEMENTATION TO BRITISH OFFICIAL POLICY, FOR DISCUSSION AT THE ANNUAL PARTY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD FROM JUNE 10 TO 14.

Three resolutions embodied strong criticism of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's foreign policy, called for "drastic purge of Foreign Office officials at home and abroad" and urged for a ceaseless campaign to "sustain and expand" the Labour Party's power.

Other resolutions called for the establishment of Labour Party daily newspapers, both national and regional and strongly berated British newspaper attitudes towards the Soviet Union.

One set of resolutions struck at Ernest Bevin's conduct "as being a continuance of Conservative Foreign Policy" and demanded "A Socialist Foreign Policy."

Another declared that British Foreign Policy should "override imperial interests" and still another on the same subject deplored "continued employment of Tory diplomats in the Fro-Fascist countries such as Spain and Argentina."

A resolution from the District represented in Parliament by Communist William Gallacher, decried the "present chaotic situation regarding international control of atomic energy" and urged the Government to "remove all possibility of profit motive from its use."

Party members went on record in their resolutions as being in favour of a Government statement declaring 'belief" in the right of Eastern peoples to assume full responsibilities of nationhood, irrespective of colour or race.

They also urged the Government to put the "policy of confiscation of rice and other foodstuffs into immediate operation" in Siam, "for the benefit of our Allies, the people of India."

Rumania Breaks Off With Spain

BUCHAREST, April 5, (Reuter): The Rumanian Government has broken off diplomatic relations with General Franco's Government in Spain, according to a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry here.

The personnel at the Rumanian Legation in Madrid have been requested to return to Rumania, a communique added.

Commenting on the Communique, Foreign Minister M. Georges Tatarescu said: "The dictatorial Government of Madrid constitutes an anachronism in the way of international collaboration, the permanent goal of all democratic regimes. The conscience of the new world, the democratic world rises against this Government."

No Modification Of French Policy

PARIS, April 5, (Reuter): There will be no modification of France's policy towards the Ruhr, Saar and Rhineland, an official communique issued after a Cabinet meeting this morning declared.

Evacuation Of Manchuria By End Of April

LONDON, April 5, (UPA): Moscow Radio reported tonight that the complete evacuation of Manchuria has been set at the end of April between General Trotsenko, Marshal Malinovsky's Chief of Staff, and General Dun Yan Pin, Head of the Chinese Military Mission.

The broadcast added that the Soviet authorities have refused to grant a Chinese request that small Soviet garrisons remain in Manchuria until the arrival of Chinese Government troops.

U.S. GOVERNMENT TO BUY WHEAT DIRECT FROM FARMERS FOR RELIEF

LONDON, April 4.

WASHINGTON April 2. The Department of Agriculture, in action it described as intended to speed the movement of wheat off American farms for relief of the current famine emergency abroad, today announced it will buy wheat directly from the nation's farmers, for immediate delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the market price existing on any later date the seller may choose on or before March 31 1947

Wheat eligible for purchase will be that which would have been eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation loans under the 1945 programme.

This offer to the nation's farmers will be open until July 1, 1946, unless closed at an earlier date by announcement.—USIS.

"AMRITSAR DAY" IN LONDON

LONDON, April 6 (Reuter): The India League is observing the "Amritsar Day" with a public meeting at Conwaw Hall, London, on April 10 at which the General Secretary of the League Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon will be the principal speaker.

The Indian Affairs Group of the Fabian Society are holding brains trust on India in London on Friday next, when speakers will include Mr. A. G. Bottomley, the Labour Member for Chatham. Lord Faringdon will be the question master.

POLAND TO HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH REPUBLICAN SPAIN

LONDON, April 6 (A.P.A.)—The Warsaw Radio last night said that the Polish Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Spanish Republican Government in exile, headed by Jose Giral.

The broadcast was headed by the Associated Press of America.

OBAIDULLAH GOLD CUP HOCKEY TOURNEY

BHOPAL, April 5, (A.P.I.): All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament will be held here in last week of this month announces, Secretary of the Tournament Committee The last date for out-station entries is April 28.

BHOPAL RULER RETURNS FROM DELHI

BHOPAL, April 5 (A.P.I.): The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, returned from New Delhi to-day after his talks with the Cabinet Mission and party leaders.

His Highness will return to New Delhi after a brief stay in Bhopal.

CONGRESS VICTORY IN ALLAHABAD ELECTION

ALLAHABAD, April 6 (A.P.I.): Mr Prasdih Narain Anand, Congress candidate, was declared elected to the U. P. Legislative Council from Allahabad district general rural constituency defeating Kunwar Rameshwar Prasad Singh.

Mr. Anand polled 177 votes while his rival candidate got 70 votes.

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Deadlock In Delhi Talks

MISSION MAY TRY AGAIN AFTER TRIP TO KASHMIR

Three-Party Meeting To Make Final Bid For Settlement

ALL EYES ON LEAGUE CHIEF'S SPEECH TO-DAY: SOVEREIGNTY OF PAKISTAN EXPECTED TO BE REITERATED

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The week's intensive political activity and balance sheet of the Cabinet Mission's work disclose a state of complete deadlock. The Mission is, therefore,, leaving for Kashmir for a week to take counsel together and evolve a formula for discussion with major parties.

The members of the Cabinet Mission will leave for Kashmir by air on Friday, April 19, and after a brief holiday return to Delhi on the morning of Tuesday, April 23.

Let me analyse the situation. The Congress as asserted by Sardar Patel and Pt. Nehru stands for United India, while the League is for divided India! Congress demands immediate Independence or 'Quit India', League wants 'divide, and Quit India'. Congress wants joint electorates, against which the Scheduled Castes Federation demands separate electorates. The Congress and Princes demand one Constitution-making body, the League demands two, and the Scheduled Castes Federation none. The Congress demands immediate interim-National Government, on which Sikhs and Anglo-Indians demand seats, irrespective of their small numbers, while the League demands no interim arrangements.

FOR SALE TO HIGHEST BIDDER!

In this controversy Sikhs have become a 'commodity out for sale to the highest bidder.' Master Tara Singh, having seen no change in Congress policy, is now courting Mr. Jinnah. "We are for a United India, but will insist on Sikhistan if India is divided", declares Master Tara Singh. As for the basis of Sikhistan, Master Tara Singh would have spheres of Sikh influence. If this principle were accepted Mussalmans could claim the whole of Agra and Oudh as their sphere of influence. Lesser minorities, barring Anglo-Indians, are not so vocal, but their leaders are on watch to back the winning horse.

As for Anglo-Indians they would lose much of their privileged position in any new Constitutional set up.

Princes have become busybodies playing the role of peace-makers, but not with success. Unfortunately for them the Congress and League leaders know the Princes have been dropped by the British, and their sudden love for freedom and Motherland is not above suspicion! Here again the Princes are divided amongst themselves, the division being on the basis of big versus small States.

TREATY RIGHTS, PRINCES' MAINSTAY?

As I indicated earlier in the week, the Princes insist on their Treaty rights, a confer-stone of which is the guarantee of security against external aggression. This would involve stationing of British troops either in the States or in Independent India. This guarantee the British are not expected to give and hence the anxiety of Princes to make friends with the 'future rulers of India.'

The main issue, however, is that of the Congress-League deadlock, or a united versus divided India. The Mission, according to reports has been keen to elicit opinions on the issue from all its interviews. Such a course has a precedent. Lord Linlithgow in 1939, after having known Mahatma Gandhi's demand 'vis-a-vis', the Congress' co-operation with his Government, called 52 publicmen to get reactions on Mahatma Gandhi's proposals. He, thereafter, told Mahatma Gandhi he could not accept the Congress demand as it was being opposed by 52 leaders of India. Lord Linlithgow, thereafter, propounded his dictum that British Government shall not hand over administration to any party whose authority was denied by others.

Political observers hold that a similar drama is likely to be enacted this time with Mr. Jinnah.

It is explained Mr. Jinnah was the first leader Sir S. Cripps met at New Delhi, this time. It is reported Sir S. Cripps did not see much change in Mr. Jinnah, and it was after this crucial meeting that the Mission decided to invite anti-Pakistanis, such as Hindu Mahasabhaites, Liberals, Nationalist Mussalmans and Landlords.

LEAGUE NOT TO LIE LOW

League circles assert that they will not take things lying down. Mr. Jinnah's speech to-morrow afternoon, therefore, is expected to give an inaication as to how his mind is working 'vis-a-vis' a settlement. The League circles, however, do not expect any radical modification in Mr. Jinnah's attitude as far as the basic demand of the Pakistan question is discussed here.

As already indicated one view is that the Mission would work on the basis of the Coupland Scheme, giving limited sovereignty to units and linking them to a loose centre. Observers hold that this formula be informally discussed by the Mission, after its return from Kashmir and if need be, a Round Table Conference be convened.

A critical stage in the negotiations, therefore, is expected towards the third week of April.

CONGRESS PREMIERS PLEASED

According to present plan it looks almost certain that at the end of the present series of official interviews the Cabinet Mission will recall the Congress and Muslim League representatives for further consultation, writes the political correspondent of the "Associated Press of India". During that consultation, it is expected, the mission will disclose its plan of action in the light of discussions so far held to the two major parties.

Three Congress Premiers and two prospective Congress Premiers who met the Cabinet Mission today came back fully satisfied with the trend of discussions and they were inclined to strike a hopeful note about the

(Continued on Page 18.)

PLEA FOR FRESH CENSUS IN BENGAL

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. S. K. Roy Choudhry, member, Council of State, has submitted a memorandum to the British Cabinet Delegation suggesting that a fresh census should be taken in Bengal. He says that if a fresh census were taken the Muslims will not be in a majority.

Security Ordered From Three Hyderabad Dailies

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), April 6. Three local Urdu Daily newspapers have been called upon by the Nizam's Government to furnish securities. They are the "Meezan" (Urdu Edition), (Rs. 2,000), the "Rahbar-e-Deccan" (Rs. 1,000) and the "Sahifa" (Rs. 500), in connection with objectionable matter which appeared in them regarding the demolition of the mosque in Dichpalli Leper Asylum in January this year.

PLIGHT OF FAMINE-STRICKEN CHINESE

CHUNGKING, April 6. (Reuter): Starving Chinese are feeding on grass, bark of trees and clay in famine stricken areas in almost every province of North-Central and Southern China, reports reaching Chungking to-day stated.

In parts of Human Provinces families are said be drowning themselves wholesale to avoid lingering death.

TO FORM 'AZAD MUSLIM LEAGUE'

Mashraqi Calls Conference & Invites Mahatma & Jinnah

"Fighting British, Not Hindus Or Congress, For Free India", The Objective

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Allama Inayatullah Khan Mashraqi, the Khaksar leader in a statement to the press says: "I entirely agree with the Congress President that the Muslim League could not possibly have secured the number of seats that it has if the British officials had not openly supported it everywhere".

The Allama arrived here yesterday in connection with a conference of non-League Muslim leaders which he has called to form an Azad Muslim League. The conference will hold its first meeting tomorrow. Prominent leaders attending it are: Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji, Mr. Zahiruddin, Prof. Humayun Kabir and Mr. Ali Zahir.

The Allama, in his statement, commenting on the election results says: "Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League has got hold of Mussalmans of India through intimidation and appeal to divine vengeance. Our Khaksars have been helping the Muslims trodden under the feet of Mr. Jinnah's League. I entirely agree with the Congress President that the Muslim League could not possibly have secured the number of seats that it has if the British officials had not openly helped it everywhere.

"A MANAGED OBSTACLE"

"As regards the attitude of Mr. Jinnah towards Pakistan, at this juncture, I can say that it has been a managed proposition in order to postpone Indian freedom for good. I fail to see how Mr. Jinnah will make Pakistan a practical proposition, politically, economically or otherwise. I fail to see how Mr. Jinnah will retain Pakistan after the British people leave India. All these things being practically impossible my only conclusion is that the apparently attractive proposal is nothing short of a managed obstacle in the way of India's freedom.

"I am asking all the non-Muslim League Muslim parties to unite and amalgamated themselves into an All India Azad Muslim League. The Khaksars will dissolve their organisation and become a military wing of the proposed League".

The Allama has also invited Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Gandhi to the proposed conference. "The aim of the Azad Muslim League, will be to fight the British and not the Hindus or the Congress for a free India", says the Allama. The Azad Pakistan will be snatched away from the British people as much as the rest of India is to be snatched from them.

"BLESSING TO MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS"

The Azad Pakistan will be a blessing to both Muslims and non-Muslims. People have been sceptical about my invitation to Mr. Gandhi on this occasion, but I have invited him to assure the Hindus that Azad Muslim League will not be an organisation antagonistic to them."

Organising Mass Energy

Achut Patwardhan On Task Ahead

BOMBAY, April 6 (UPI): "The new forces that have emerged during the last five years have created a wave of unprecedented enthusiasm and a new consciousness of growing strength all over the land", said Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, in an exclusive interview with the "United Press of India" on public after nearly four years of underground struggle.

Mr. Patwardhan said: "During the past four years I was privileged to work with hundreds of sturdy fighters for India's freedom who are unknown and would remain anonymous. They were inspired by the "Do or Die" call of the 1942 Revolution. They were in dead earnest and wanted to give all for the achievement of the goal. The comradeship of the valiant and unknown warriors was the sustaining force in our humble effort. Next to them come the unknown devotees of India's freedom who gave us shelter and support."

Mr. Patwardhan continued: "My thoughts naturally go to those of my colleagues in Satara and Bihar who are still in detention and warrants against whom are still not withdrawn. I shall not be able to feel free till they are at liberty. My first concern therefore will be to do all I can to expedite their immediate release.

"The unprecedented victory of the Congress at the polls in the recent provincial elections is the result of consciousness which the British Government in India has vainly tried to destroy. If these forces are not now integrated in a new pattern of Congress organisation much healthy material may be lost in frustration and disillusion. How to win and utilise this new strength so that the last vestiges of British power in India are finally eliminated is the task facing constructive statemanship.

"We have to mobilise all of our forces to the task of organising this emergent mass energy. If we are in tune with it we shall never be afraid an panicky of this elementary urge to be free, that is pulsating in every fibre of our body politic. We have to understand the pent-up desires and lingerings and help them to express themselves effectively in an organised manner".

Mr. Patwardhan concluded: "Let us stand united by the common man and work for the freedom which would be essentially his".

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)

NEW YORK, April 6.

Previous Closing	28.04
To-day's Opening	28.04
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing	28.19
Difference	+15

LOCAL NIGHT QUOTATIONS

MARWARI CHAMBER

BOMBAY, April 6.

	Rs.	as.
Silver	160	0
Gold	94	8
Cotton May	453	12

Hoover Accepts Wavell's Urgent Invitation

LONDON, April 6. (Reuter): Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United State, has been urgently invited by the Viceroy to go to India and will accept the invitation.

34,000 Tons Of Wheat Arrive In India

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Over 34.000 tons of wheat arrived in India during the week ended Mar. 31.

STOP PRESS

KARTAR SINGH MEETS MAMDOT.

NEW DELHI, April 6 (A. P.. I.): Giani Kartar Singh, Akali leader, who was present at Master Tara Singh's interview with the Cabinet Mission yesterday, called on the Nawab of Mamdot, Leader of the Punjab Muslim League Party, who is staying with Nawabzda Liaquat Ali Khan.

It is presumed that the talks related to the position of the Sikhs in the future constitution.

"FOUR MEN IN A FIX"

LONDON, April 7. (Reuter): The situation in which the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy find themselves is aptly described as "Four Men in Fix" by the New Delhi correspondent of the Sunday "Observer" today.

U. S. In Earnest To Maintain World Peace

Will Strive Utmost To Rehabilitate Europe & Far East

Pleads For Extending Selective System And Universal Training

CHICAGO, April 6. (U.P.A.): President Harry Truman, in his Army Day speech to-day reiterated America's desire to do everything possible for maintaining world peace and security and offered her readiness to help to the utmost in the rehabilitation of the Far East and Europe. At the same time the Chief Executive urged a unification of America's armed forces, an extension of the selective service system plus universal training because "only as long as we remain strong, can we ensure peace of the world".

In the Far East, our programme for peace is designed to combat and remedy the conditions that made it possible for Japan to turn upon her neighbours," Truman said. "We have disarmed Japan and are promoting reforms which we hope will bring into being a democratic and peaceful nation, but control and reform of Japan is only the beginning. In the Far East, as elsewhere, we shall encourage the growth and spread of democracy and civil liberties."

Continuing, the President said: "In Korea, we are working with the Soviet Allies to create a provisional democratic government. Our aim is to speed the day when Korea with again take her place as an independent and democratic nation".

"In China", Truman said, "we are supporting a free and democratic Government. Through General George Marshall's wise sounsel, the Chinese leaders are on the road to achieve political unity by peaceful and democratic processes".

PHILIPPINES, SOVEREIGN NATION ON JULY

Referring to the Philippines, the Chief Executive said that the "Philippines Commonwealth will become a fully sovereign and independent nation on July 4 next. We hope for a peaceful settlement of the differences which have arisen between the Colonial peoples and the colonial sovereigns in all areas. The roots of democracy, however, will not draw much nourishment in any nation from the soil of poverty and economic distress. It is part of our strategy of peace therefore to assist in the rehabilitation and development of the Far Eastern countries".

"We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East," Truman said. "To do that we stand ready to extend technical assistance and help to build peace".

The President said: "We recognize that the Soviet Union, the British Commonwealth and other nations have important interests in the Far East. In return we expect a recognition by them that we also have interest in maintaining peace and security in that area. We expect an understanding on their part that our objectives are dedicated to the pursuit of peace and we shall expect them to pursue the same objectives".

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

"No country, great or small, has its legitimate interest in the Near and Middle East which cannot be reconciled with the interests of the other nations through the United Nations. The United Nations have the right to insist that the sovereignty and integrity of the countries in the Near and Middle East must not be threatened by coercion or penetration. If peace is to be preserved and strengthened in this important section of the world, however, we cannot be content by merely assuring self-government and independence. The people in the Near East and the Middle East want to develop their resources, widen their educational opportunities, and raise their standards of living. The U. S. will do its part in helping to bring this about".

President Truman promised utmost American help in the rehabilitation of Europe. He urged a unification of the armed forces, an extension of the selective service system and universal training.

He then outlined the atomic bomb problems and pledged that "same unswerving determination and effort which produced the release of atomic energy, can and will enable mankind to live without terror and reap untold benefits from this new product of man's genius.

RENUNCIATION OF WAR

'Ike' Urges Energetic Action To Reach Goal

(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, April 6. (A. P. A.): Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, to-day, urged energetic action toward the Allied goal of "universal renunciation of war" in an army day address. "The United States must seek to fit itself as a reliable, strong, energetic partner in the international peace enterprise of global significance . . ." he declared.

He said the army had been given particular assignments in the endeavour to reach that goal. "We must retain the ability to fulfil our country's obligations in defeated Axis areas" he asserted. "We must, until perpetual peace is assured, maintain and constantly improve perishable machines of our security, and our scientists must not cease their development."

"During this period of world adjustment and reconversion while the United Nations construct the machinery of international security, we must maintain such strength as may be required from us by the United Nations organisation", he added.

Pointing out the "fatal tendency on the part of all democracies to forget the army when the immediate job is done," the Secretary of War, Mr. Robert P. Patterson declared "our ability to make our views for maintenance of peace felt throughout the world depends on the power we may possess to back up fully the policies we suppoort."

As insurance to national defence, the Secretary of War maintained that the United States must always have "a reservoir of trained young men of citizens who are ready to take on the full responsibility of coming to the aid of their country whenever needed." The only way to achieve this, he said, was through universal military training.

HOW USHA MEHTA RETAINED FREEDOM OF THE AIR

Story Of Her Secret Broadcasts After Leaders Were Jailed In August, 1942

BOMBAY, April 6 (UPI): An interesting account of how the Congress radio broadcasts used to be made in 1942 soon after the movement was launched in August that year, was given by Miss Usha Mehta, the chief announcer on the radio, in the course of an interview with the 'United Press of India' representative this evening.

Miss Mehta was released last Thursday from the Yeravda Prison, Poona.

She paid rich tributes to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who was "the soul behind the whole organisation."

Miss Mehta said that she had decided to take radio work for the movement before it was started. She and her associates hoped that they would be able to continue to broadcast instructions for carrying out the programme of the struggle even after any one of their team was arrested.

To start with she and her associates organised the broadcasts with their own financial resources and they came out with their first broadcast on August 20, 1942, but when they sought to extend their operation they established contact with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who was working 'underground' in Bombay at that time. From that time till the radio was closed down in December that year, Dr. Lohia used to write the broadcasts in full. Occasionally some were written by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan and some by herself. Among the announcers were three or four others including Miss Kumi Dastoor who was for sometime professor in the Elphinstone College but was not arrested for want of evidence.

In the beginning, continued Miss Mehta, they used to broadcast all the speeches orally but later it was found that they were not very distinct. So they got their speeches recorded and the records used to be played in the air. They used also to play the records of speeches delivered at the A.I.C.C. Session of August, 1942, and the programme used to end with the singing of the 'Vande Mataram' song. In the early stages there was only one broadcast a day, later on it was increased to two.

Coming to the events leading to her arrest, she said that formerly they had one transmitter. Later they were armed with another which was a very powerful machine. This latter acquisition was kept in the house of the son-in-law of a noted advocate of Bombay, who is a Congressman. Miss Mehta learnt that when the news that the police was on the track of the band, he himself surrendered the set he had to the police and gave them valuable information.

On the day of arrest, Miss Mehta said, she got the scent that her broadcasting station would be raided by the police. She had contacted Dr. Lohia in the evening and asked his advice. He opined that the broadcast should go on but if she thought she would be arrested the matter rested with her. All her friends advised her not to attend her broadcasting programme for the day, but she persisted in carrying out her appointed task.

While she had just finished her programme and the 'Vande Mataram' song was being played, she heard hard knocks at the door; her broadcasting room was the fourth room in a series of locked rooms, but the police succeeded in breaking them open from outside and caught her red-handed while busy with the record. They asked her to stop the machine because they could not understand the technicalities of the transmitter. To their rescue came one of her associates who turned an informer. He played some mischief with the fuse and there was complete darkness, the radio going off the air. She was then arrested along with another associate.

Usha Mehta who was released from Yaravda on Thursday

Concluding, Miss Mehta said that she had received in prison the following message from Dr. Lohia: "History will judge one day whether I was right or wrong in sending you to broadcast on the day of your arrest."

Meeting Of Foreign Ministers

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuter).—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes has proposed that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Big powers should be held in Paris on April 25, the State Department announced tonight.

The State Department said Mr. Byrnes message was transmitted to the British, Soviet and French Governments on April 4.

Mr. Byrnes message stated: "I should suggest a meeting at Paris, beginning on April 25, of the Council of Foreign Ministers made up of the Foreign Ministers of States which are concerned with the preparation of peace treaties which, it was agreed at the Moscow Conference, should be submitted to a peace conference to be convened at Paris not later than May 1.

"I hope you will agree with me that such a meeting is essential to enable us to carry out the decision of the Moscow Conference with respect to the peace conference.

"I have been much distressed at the slow progress made by our deputies. "I hope each of us may instruct our deputies to press forward their work on the drafts with the utmost speed, reserving major matters on which they cannot agree for resolution by the Foreign Ministers at the Paris meeting beginning on April 25.'

Gromyko To Repeat Walk-Out

Australian Delegate To Renew Attack On Oilpolitics

NEW YORK, April 6. (U.P.A.): Soviet Delegate Andrei Gromyko may leave the Security Council again when it meets on Tuesday.

William Hodgson, delegate for Australia, who was particularly bitter over the last statement that oil negotiations could not occur with foreign troops in Iran, plans to renew his attacks against the Council's actions.

An Australian source told the United Press of America that Hodgson is "likely" to charge that the Council has been used "as an incident in a chain of political negotiations".

If he does so, Gromyko, who has refused to discuss the case, may walk out.

Subhas To Return To India In June?

ALLAHABAD, April 6, (A. P. I.): That Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was alive and would come back to India in the sixth month (June) of this year, was empretically asserted by nearly 36 I.N.A. men who were recently released from the Nilganj Camp and passed through Allahabad on their way to Delhi.

They carried the National Tri-colour Flag with them and said it was the 'life and blood' of their spirit. They also said that Netaji had asked them to defend the dignity of their motherland with all the might of their arms when they were fighting in foreign countries, but within the borders of India they were to worship Mahatma Gandhi as their "God" and devote themselves to the tenets of 'Ahimsa'. These released I.N.A. men who comprised Hindus and Muslims both felt a little surprised when asked as to what relations existed between them in the Indian National Army. "Why, we all lived, ate and fought together, they said "and we are still together."

MAHATMA PROUD OF I. N. A. MEN

Says His Love For Them Increased Since His Visit To Delhi Camp

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): "We should all be proud of INA men", declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing a large gathering after prayers in Ramlila grounds yesterday evening.

So far, Mahatma Gandhi said, he had refrained from saying anything regarding INA men either from platform or in the Press This did not mean that he had no regard or love for them. He was always conscious of their sacrifices and all that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose did was for the freedom of India.

Ever since his visit to the INA men in Delhi Cantonment yesterday, his love for them had increased all the more, he said, and added that they responded to his love with greater love and affection.

Mahatma Gandhi paid glowing tributes to Subhas Chandra Bose.

The INA men told Mahatma Gandhi that they had fought with arms and swords in the past, but now they had realised that Satyagraha was more powerful than the sword and they wanted to become true soldiers of Indian freedom.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 6, 2002.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 4, 1365
Parsi: Avan 6, 1315.
Sunrise: 6-28 a.m Sunset: 6-54 p.m.
Hightide: 03-08, 16-18.
Lowtide: 09-25, 22-27.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S X'AN ASSN.: Dr. Miss E. S. K. Hewat will give a talk on "Confessions of St. Augustine" at Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, at 9 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

KARANDE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE: Meeting of the committee at the office to-day, at 4-15 p.m., to congratulate Mr. B. G. Kher for his success and to prepare a report on the working of the committee.

SAWE PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE: Annual Social Gathering and Prize Distribution at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at S. P. C. Institute, next to Majestic Cinema Girgaum. Mr. Champaklal G. Modi, will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Rev. Bhikkhu Dhammapala's public lecture at the "Anand Vihara", Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station, at 6-15 p.m., to-day, on "Lord Buddha as a Messenger of World Peace."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Free public lecture on 'Darwin's Theory of Evolution in the Light of Theosophy' at the Ganesha Lodge premises at 5 p.m. to-day.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA, BOMBAY: Annual General body meeting at King George High School, Hindu Colony, at 9 a.m., to-day.

GOAN YOUTH LEAGUE: Public lecture by Mr. Tristao Braganza de Gupba, on Civil Liberities in Goa, at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, (Dabul), at 10-30 a.m. to-day.

SHRAMAJIBI SANGH: Meeting of the workers of Bombay, at 6 p.m. to-day, at Kamgar Maidan to protest against the ration cut in gain and sugar. Representatives from all leading Labour Unions of Bombay have been invited to address the meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "The Wheel of Rebirth" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

RECEPTION TO ACHUT PATWARDHAN: Sjt. Achut Patwardhan and Sjt. S. M. Joshi who have been released from Yerawada Central Prison will arrive in Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m., by the Poona Mail. The Citizens of Bombay have decided to accord them a reception at the Victoria Terminus. A meeting in their honour has also been arranged at Chowpatty at 6 p.m. Sjt. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside.

Mr. Prabhakar Kunte, President, B. P. S. C., writes:—Along with Congressmen of the City, the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress will accord a fitting reception to Shri Achyut Patwardhan, (leader of the Ninth August movement) who is coming to Bombay, by the Poona Mail to-day (Sunday). The B. P. S. C., will also participate in the meeting to be held at Chowpatty which Shri Patwardhan will address. I call upon all students of the City to be present at the V. T. Station at 11 a.m., to-day (Sunday), and to join the meeting in the evening.

KALYAN CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The General Body Meeting of the Kalyan City Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. on the terrace of the Ananda Ashram near Mohammadali Chowk.

ATHLETIC MEET: Under the auspices of Parsi Health and Strength League, Central Ambulance Corps, Cadet Division, Central Nursing Cadet Division and Central Ambulance Centre a combined Athletic Meet will be held at the Brabourne Stadium under the Presidentship of Sir H. M. Mehta, at 2 p.m., to-day (Sunday).

TALYARKHAN'S BROADCAST: Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan will broadcast in his series "Kicks and Hits" at 3-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. Talyarkhan's broadcast will be radiated on 244 and 61.48 Metres.

BOMBAY ANDHRA NATYA MANDALI: "Ramadas" a musical drama in Telugu by the Bombay Andhra Natya Mandali Bombay, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, at R. M. Bhatt High School Hall, Parel.

BAI BACHUBAI KANJI KARSONDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, 1,180 patients consisting of 620 women and 552 children were treated during the month of March 1946, the daily average attendance of patients being 59.

AIR MAIL SERVICES TO AUSTRALIA RESUMED

Full air mail services including the "air letter" service have been resumed between India and Australia.

Air mail articles should be superscribed "India-Ceylon-Australia" and a blue air mail label affixed to the top left hand corner.

Rates of postage are 14 annas per half oz. or part thereof inclusive of ordinary postage.—"Austral News".

Teacher's Role In Future India

Bombay Governor's Plea For A Sound Educational System

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Inaugurating the ninth Teachers' Day at the Regal Cinema to-day, the Governor of Bombay said that a heavy responsibility lay on the shoulders of the teaching profession.

"India is going to need increasingly leaders in every walk of life", he said, "men of character and purpose, who can direct her along the paths of progress, men to build upon the rich variety of her ancient civilisation a strong, prosperous and modern State. Only a sound educational system and teachers of the highest quality can give her these men. I do not think you need fear that in discharging it you will lack the support and encouragement which far-seeing statesmanship must give".

The Governor welcomed the return of representative Government to the province and said that all the hardships of the teaching profession would receive the attention of the Ministers.

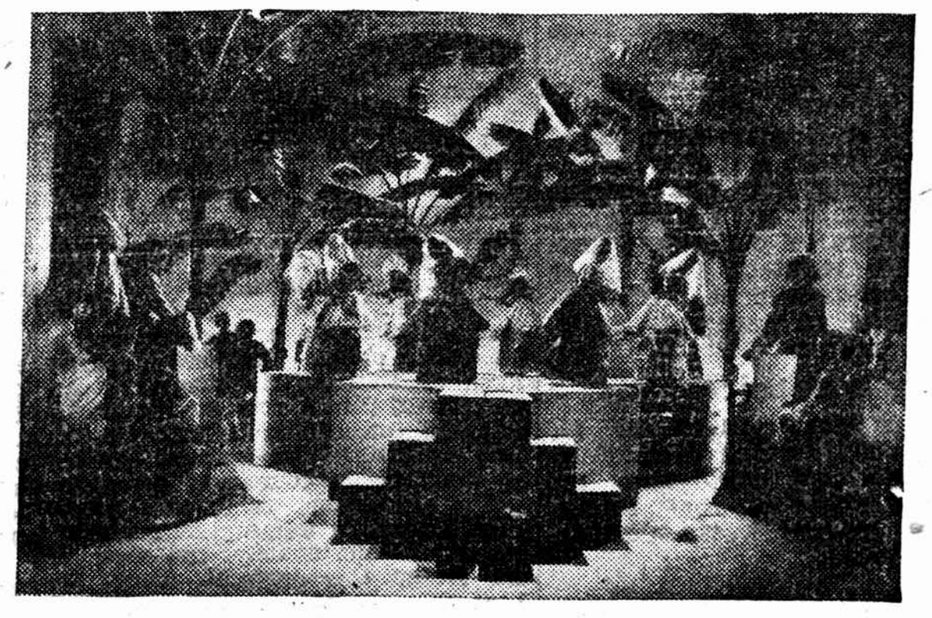
"Beyond this" he added, "you will not expect me to discuss any issues. For I have put off the character of a Section 93 Governor where an occasional indescretion in a public speech could redound only on my own head and have become a constitutional Governor. Responsibility for the initiation and control of policy is once more where the constitution intends that it should be, in the hands of the Prime Minister of the Province and his colleagues and I must not say anything which would in any way prejudice their examination of these matters."

V. M. BHATT, M.A. (Bombay), M.Sc. (Economics), London, is proceeding to China to take charge of the post of the Chief of Economic Analysis and Information to U.N.R.R.A. Mr. Bhatt was the Sir William Wedderburn Scholar of the Bombay University. He went last year to the U.S.A. as an Adviser and Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the International Business Conference at Rye, New York. Mr. Bhatt is the Senior Assistant Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the apex organisation of India's commercial and industrial community. As a Chief of Economic Analysis and Information to U.N.R.R.A., Mr. Bhatt will be holding one of the very few important posts allotted to India by the U.N.R.R.A.

Mr. C. A. Christie, President of the Association, said that the Bombay Provincial Federation of S. T. Association has adopted with certain slight modification the scales of pay for Secondary teachers laid down in the Sargeant Committee Report. The Federation has also proposed that Government should undertake to give a grant of 50 per cent on the total salary paid by a Secondary School and to enforce these scales, refusing to recognise those schools which fail to adopt them.

When the Provincial Legislature begins to function once again, he said, it will be necessary for Government to revise the Bombay University Act of 1928.

ON WITH THE SHOW!



A scene from Uday Shankar's forthcoming "Kalpana".

LOVERS AGAIN

Swarnalata and Nazir, both of whom won our hearts as the ill-starred couple in "Laila-Majnu", will appear anew as a romantic team in Hind Pictures' MA-BAP-KI-LAJ which is awaiting release. The picture has been directed by Nanabhai Bhatt under the able supervision of Nazir himself.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Ramnik Productions' forthcoming social, BACHCHON-KA-KHEL, promises to contain a story devoted to children. So atlast the youngsters at home may get a real break and be able to enjoy a picture catering to their interests, rather than be bored with sex-drenched photoplays.

This film has been directed by Raja Nene whose name needs no introduction to picturegoers. Baby Shakuntala and N. Kabir are the two principal child-stars in the picture, which will shortly appear on the local screen.

FORGING AHEAD

Spurred on by the success of their picture "Rattan", Jamuna Productions last month launched their second production. DO DIL.

Madhok who composed the melodies to which "Rattan" owes its popularity, has written the screenplay, dialogues and lyrics of "Do Dil".

Karan Diwan, Badri Prasad and Gulab will play the principal roles in this photoplay.

A PRADHAN PICTURE

SAHAR-SI-DUR will be the next photoplay to be released by Pradhan Pictures after their popular 'Dhamki".

Barkat Mehra is to be the director of this film the story of which is from the pen of the well-known Imtiaz Ali Taj.

Meena and Al Nassir will share stellar honours, while two new faces will be introduced to the Indian screen in the persons of Irshad and Raza Mir.

I. P. T. A. STAGE SHOW

The Indian People's Theatre Association has, recently, been doing some very good work in the cause of entertainment.

From Friday 12, I. P. T. A. will present on the stage of the EXCELSIOR, their ballet IMMORTAL INDIA, which professes to present, through the medium of dance drama, the political and economic aspects of our country's history since the days of the John Company.

The Central Troupe of dancers and musicians who comprise the artistes of this ballet, have already toured with it quite successfully in cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Lahore.

Shanti Burdhan has directed the entire ballet with the assistance of Sachin Shankar and Sharma. The musical score is the work of Ravi Shankar, and is reported to be a combination of folk and classical music.

Lovers of India ballet will, no doubt, look forward to this I. P. T. A. dance show.

REVOLUTIONARY SUBJECT

Director MOHAN SINHA, announcing himself as a 'rebel', proposes to launch a production dealing with the rebellion of 1857.

All luck to Mohan Sinha.

PIPE-DREAMS

Have visions of Cleopatra departed from the mind of Zahur Raja on *reading of the mess which producer Pascal has made of Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra", or does he expect his scenarist-cum-publicity-piper to play a better tune than Shaw's? Let us hope, however, that these visions of* an Indian Screen Cleopatra will not be merely pipe-dreams like the trip that Raja and his piper were to take to the U. S. A.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, April 7.

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. D'Amel: (Flute) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ghulam Husain (Sitar) 8-45 Abdul Rahman and Party 9-0 Laxmibai Jadhav (Vocal) 9-30 Moghubai Kurdikar 11-0 Film Songs 11-30 Meraman Na Moti 12-0 Ustad Abdul Waheed Khan (Vocal)

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Ameer Khan (Indore) (Vocal) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Gammat Jammat (M) 5-0 Ghulam Husain (Sitar) 5-15 Folk-Songs of Gujarat 5-45 Ratnakant Ramnathkar 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-15 Kavita Vachan (G) 6-30 Binapani Mukherjee (H) 6-45 D. H. Deodhar (M) 7-0 "Malti Madhav" (H) 7-30 Habib Khan (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Air Trio 8-45 "The Necklace" 9-0 News (H) 9-15 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Cases I Recall 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Rationing Of Jaggery In City

From Monday, April 8, 'Gur' will be sold to ration card holders in Bombay City and Suburbs at the controlled rates through 66 selected Government Grain Shops (mentioned below). It will be sold at the rate of 2 lb. per week per family on presentation of the ration card of the head of the household, irrespective of where the card is registered. A WARD—Shops Nos. 175, 1, 155 and 16. B WARD—Nos. 86, 159, 170 and 128. C WARD—Nos. 74, 189, 75 and 240. D WARD—Nos. 144, 109, 233, 25, 31 and 164. E WARD—Nos. 186, 69, 33, 139, 42, 72, 125 and 116. F WARD—Nos. 90, 12, 79, 30, 195, 64, 183, 138 and 103. G WARD—Nos. 62, 107, 36, 120 40, 140, 137, 176 and 82. SUBURBS—Shop Nos. 92, 224, 246, 205, 215, 245, 230, 217, 206, 228, 133, 203, 211, 239, 99, 102, 208, 209, 210, 161, 96 and 238.

DR. B. C. ROY MEETS AZAD

Congress Medical Mission Ready To Fly For Singapore

CALCUTTA, April 6. (A.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy, organiser of the Congress Medical Mission to Malaya, called on the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and had about an hour's talk with him this afternoon.

Dr. Roy told the A.P.I. that heavy medical goods and two lorries had been loaded in a steamer free of charge this morning. All medical goods belonging to the Mission had also been accepted free of customs duty and the customs authorities, he added, had very helpfully co-operated with the Mission.

The consignment is expected to reach Singapore on April 15 or 16. The members of the Mission will start by air in batches of four and reach Singapore in time.

Separated Milk Powder

The distribution of separated milk powder for the next fortnight to permit holders in Bombay City and Suburbs will be made from April 9 to April 23.

CATARACT

Try Degon's 'EYE-SURE' (Regd.) a guaranteed specific for CATARACT and all other eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Price Rs. 3|- postage As. 12.

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Partial or total—complicated with head noises and other troubles—how long and what causes—cured radically and permanently in four weeks by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Acute or chronic-partial or all over the body treated successfully by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal Home-treatment in four weeks. Particulars on request.

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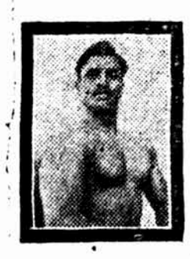
PANCHPOTA. BENGAL.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"



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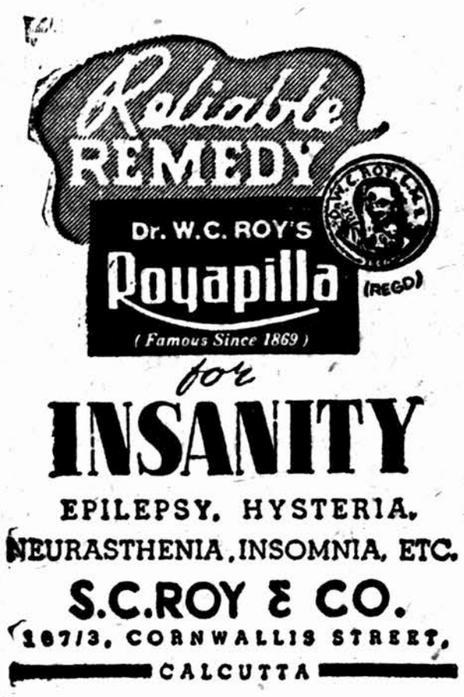

"Times" Pleads For Burma's Right To Independence

LONDON, April 6. (Reuter): "The time has come to admit Burma's right to independence," the influential London "Times" declared in an editorial to-day.

After describing yesterday's debate in the British Parliament as "disappointing", because "Government showed little disposition to recognise that success in its efforts is now gravely threatened," the paper urged "reorientation of policy to bring it into harmony with the present temper of the Burmese nationalism."

The "Times" wrote, "The truth is that rehabilitation of the country is impossible unless the new driving force of Burmese nationalism can be canalized into constructive activities and this cannot be achieved so long as British and Burmese points of view remain completely divergent.

The estimation of many people here, Britain is treating Burma generously. Unfortunately, the view of the Burmese is different. They believe that the loan is being used to re-establish British control over the commerce and industry of the country under cover of official boards entrusted with the duty of rehabilitating agriculture, transport, forest exploitation and civil supplies.

"They fear that this control may drag on indefinitely in the political as well as in the economic sphere, for they observe that no date has been fixed for the establishment of self-government and that even when a final treaty with Britain is concluded, Burma will have to reckon with certain 'continuing obligations' reserved by this country.

They are uncertain what Dominion Status implies, but they consider it inferior to 'independence,' to which they see that India's right has now been admitted.

These doubts and suspicions, however unfounded they may me, are poisoning the political atmosphere. The present caretaker administration though it is labouring earnestly to set the country on its feet, has lost ground through failure to make terms with the nationalists of the new generation.

It has been obliged to fall back upon older leaders, whose title to represent the opinion now prevailing is open to serious question.

"If Burma is to emerge from her present difficulties, the drive and energy of younger men must somehow be enlisted in the cause of economic and political rehabilitation.

OUTSIDER WINS GRAND NATIONAL

Favourite Comes In Third

AINTREE, April 5. (Reuter): Lovely Cottage won the Grand National Jack Finlay was second, Prince Regent third. 34 ran.

Lovely Cottage won by four lengths, with three lengths between the second and the third. Lovely Cottage started 25 to 1, Jack Finlay 100 to 1 and Prince Regent 3 to 1 favourite. House Warmer was fourth. Only six of 34 runners finished.

WHY COMMUNALISTS DID NOT ACCEPT STATE COUNCILLORSHIP

CHUNGKING, April 5 (Reuter).—Dr. K. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister of Information, stated today that failure by Chinese Communists to submit lists of their candidates for nomination as State Councillors was due to the Communists intention to overthrow a former agreement allowing unlimited Government troops to go to Manchuria and to delay American loans to China.

A Communist spokesman stated earlier this week that the reason for delay in submitting the lists was the decision by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee to permits its Standing Committee to appoint Non Kuomintang State Councillors.

Would You Rather Eat Chaff Than Bread?

Mill polished rice is worse than chaff for it not only has no nutritive value but injures the system, leading to various diseases.

If you want to be healthy use hand-pounded unpolished rice.

(Issued by A.-I. V. I. A. Wardha)

DAWN MILL WORKERS CALL OFF STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The workers of the Dawn Mills who had struck work resumed their duties this morning.

POLICE STRIKE CALLED OFF

CHAPRA, April 5 (A.P.I.)—The police strike in Chapra which began yesterday was called off today on the intervention of Dr. Syed Mahmud Education Minister, who is here on a short visit.

ADULTERY WITH SON'S WIFE

Morality In Britain Has Sunk Terribly, Says Judge

LONDON, (APA) Commenting that "morality in Britain has sunk to so low a standard that even a father's adultery with his son's wife is regarded by large sections of the population with indifference and equanimity," Mr. Justice Wallington in the Divorce Court granted a decree nisi to Wilfred Warnes. the son.

The 60-year-old father, Robert John Warnes of Russel Street, Cambridge, heard the judge say in court:

"I hope that remorse will overtake him. I hope that he will do what little he can from now on to atone for the tremendous injury he has caused his son and his wife by the sexual appetite towards his son's wife.' '

When the mother died, the father suggested to his son Wilfred that he might woo, in order to marry, the young woman who came to do the cooking for them in the house both shared.

The Judge said: "Even before the marriage, the husband had observed some familiarity between his father and Edna May whom he married and, returning home from work one day in January 1937, he found his father in the house."

"There had been remonstrations before this in 1936 about the father's relationships with the wife of the son.

"There was a quarrel. Wilfred Warnes ordered his father out of the house. His wife hit him and said she loved his fatehr and would rather have him with her."

The Judge added: "I cannot refrain from saying that this is a very revolting thing from every standard, to find a man both instigating his son's marriage to a girl with whom the father had been in sexual relationship and to find that that sexual relationship had continued after the marriage of the son"

The father was described in court as a labourer of "stern disposition" and "strong personality."

Threat To Liquidate O. P. A.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPA): Angered by the order of higher cotton margins, Southern Congressmen today threatened firstly to attempt to liquidate the Office of Price Administration or at least to curb its powers when legislation extending its life reaches the Chamber and secondly, to attempt to write into the pending minimum wage legislation a ban against the tampering of the present margin requirements

Crairman Mr. Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma called Mr Chester Bowles' action as a "continuation of the attack on American farmers."

Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama charged that Mr. Bowles was without any legal authority for such an action.

Meanwhile Congressman Stephen Pace of Georgia said that "it was nothing more than an attempt to break the price of cotton".

"It will create a bad effect on rot_ton farmers and small mill operators when cotton moves next fall," said Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Caroline.

BANGALORE, April 4, (API): Mr. N. Madhava Rao, Dewan of Mysore, who was a member of the Indian Food Delegation, which recently visited London and Washington, returned to Bangalore by air this evening and assumed charge of office.

SECRET JAP SOCIETY IN BRAZIL

150 Japanese Arrested For Carrying On Pro-Jap Activities

SAO PAULO (BRAZIL): April 6 (Reuter): Brazilian police arrested 150 Japanese at dawn yesterday in the State of Sao Paulo as a result of investigations into the activities of a Japanese secret society. This follows murder of two Japanese and discovery of a plot to wipe out those Japanese in Brazil who do not believe that Japan has won the war.

The Society is believed to be an offshoot of the Black Dragon Society—the best known of ultra-nationalistic secret societies in Japan.

Besides eliminating believers in Japan's defeat, the society is reported to have aimed at complete domination of all Japanese in Brazil, numbering 300,000 and inducing them to commit widespread sabotage of agriculture throughout the country and especially in the state of Sao Paulo, where Japanese immigrants provide a large part of the labour necessary to produce cotton and rice.

A radio set discovered by police in a suburb of Sao Paulo is stated to have been used to give instructions to Japanese farm labourers. Photographs were also found with captions in Japanese, altered to suit the theory that Japan was undefeated. One picture shows General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan standing, while a Japanese General sits signing a document, this was claimed as a proud Japanese victory.

CONFERENCE OF FOOD MINISTERS

LONDON, April 2.—Another attempt to avert or mitigate the famine threatening many parts of the world is announced to-day. The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation is to call a conference on May 20 of the Food Ministers of member States, together with representatives of U.N.R.R.A and of the Combined Food Board.

On this, the "Daily Telegraph" comments that the organisation has so far been considered to be in the embryo and its sudden emergence into maturity probably owes much to the forceful personality of its Director, the British nutrition expert Sir John Boyd Orr. It is certainly fitting that the United Nations as a whole should fight the battle against famine.

There are already several local conferences in prospect, notably one between European members of the United Nations in London to-morrow, another concerned with the Far East in Singapore towards the middle of this month.

These are not superfluous, since every part of the world must do its best for itself, but the danger is so great and widespread that some organisation representing most of the world ought to tackle it. From the pronouncements of Mr. Hoover during his present tour of inquiry in Europe, it is clear that food stocks in many countries are becoming exhausted—indeed they will be exhausted about the time the United Nations conference is to meet.

Control Of British Air Lines

LONDON, April 5 (Reuter).—Britain's air lines will be controlled by three public corporations—the British Overseas Airways, British European Airways and British South American Corporations, says a Civil Aviation Bill published today. The task of the Corporations will be to provide for development of air transport services in any part of the world and they will have power to acquire or promote other air transport undertakings.

It is estimated that the cost of acquiring land and rights will be about £20,000,000, but the total cost of nationalising Britain's air services cannot yet be fully estimated.

An Air Transport Council will be set up and a Minister will be able to restrict or stop the use of any aerodromes not belonging to the State if they endanger aircraft using one of the national airfields.

THE ANDHERI TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE: There will be a public meeting in the compound of Seth Madhawdas Amersey High School on 9-7-46 at 8-30 a. m. When Mr. Umashanker Dixit will speak on the importance of the National Week.

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No More Interviews In English Language

MORARJI DESAI'S NOTICE TO PRESSMEN

"This is the last time that I speak with you in English. Next time when we meet, I shall talk either in Hindi or Gujarati." Thus Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai remarked at a Press Conference on Saturday morning. He was asked whether all the warrants against the political workers had been cancelled, and he replied in the affirmative, except in the case of Satara for which he said, he had sent for the case papers. He understood that all the cases in Satara were not political and that some of them were criminal too. However, he could not say anything off hand, without going through the case papers.

In regard to his speech about the primary teachers, he said, it was misreported by certain newspapers. Some words here and there were interpolated and some lines added, thus making entirely a different meaning altogether.

Mr. Morarji is looking forward to see the time, which he said was fast approaching, when Government will be in the hands of the people and for the good of the people. Until Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, returned from Delhi and they held a Cabinet meeting, he refused to say anything further.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, the Minister for Excise, is seriously considering the question of stamping out illicit distillation of liquor. He is aware of the Herculean task, in view of the corruption that is rampant and also the widespread practice of distilling liquor house to house.

Asked by our representative, whether h would modify the restriction on the toddy, he said, he had to look to the greater good of the people, and not to the benefit of a few votaries of toddy. However, he said, he had not yet decided, but was seriously studying the situation. He knew of cases in Thana district where men folk indulged in toddy drinking from morning to noon and then again to the evening, leaving field work to the women folk. He was therefore much against any latitude being given to votaries of toddy.

A.I.C.C. Central Office To Move To Delhi

CALCUTTA, April 5. (U.P.I.): The Headquarters of the Indian National Congress will soon be removed to Delhi, the "United Press of India" understands on excellent authority. Several standing offers of palatial buildings at Delhi as gift to the Congress for the above purpose, have been made.

After a formal decision, the A.I.C.C. office now at Allahabad will be shifted to the new Headquarters.

Congress Resolutions In Hindusthani Hereafter

NEW DELHI, April 6. (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" authoritatively learns that hereafter all resolutions of the Congress Working Committee shall be in Hindusthani in the first instant and the original Hindusthani text would be made available to the Press.

It is understood that the Congress President has decided on this course in view of Gandhiji's insistence on this behalf.

Maulana Azad the Congress Pre sident and Mr. Asaf Ali snapped at the Viceroy's House..

MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS' STRIKE

Mirchandani Puts Case Before Public For Consideration

The Municipal Commissioner writes:

The Conservancy and Drainage staff of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have gone on strike from this (5/4/46) morning, on the ground that various demands put forth by their Unions regarding their pay scales and conditions of service have not yet been conceded by the Corporation.

In this connection, it was explained to the office-bearers of the different Municipal Employees' Unions that the Report of the Special Officer appointed by the Corporation for going into the question of revising the pay scales and improving the conditions of service, especially of the lower paid staff, was actually being considered by the various Committees of the Corporation: that the Corporation had set aside a sum of Rs. 15 lacs in the current year's Budget towards the cost of such improvement; that the Corporation have further ruled that such improvement as may be sanctioned should be given effect to retrospectively from 1st April 1946, irrespective of the date on which the sanction was given.

The Union leaders were, therefore, advised not to resort to a strike, which was unnecessary as the question of the revision of the service conditions was being settled, and would cause needless difficulties and much inconvenience to the citizens.

In spite of this advice and explanation the leaders of the various Unions have thought fit to advise the Conservancy staff to resort to strike: and they have actually gone on strike

In this connection, the public would be interested to know that the Bombay City Corporation is, perhaps the only Local Body, which has fixed a basic scale of Rs. 25 p.m. per head for its male employees. In addition, the Municipal staff are given Dearness Allowance of Rs. 22 p.m per head, Provident Fund (Municipal) contribution at the rate of 1 anna to 1 anna 4 pies in the rupee, plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent, Special Gratuity equal to half month's pay for each completed year's service with a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 5,000.

In addition, the inferior staff of the Municipality are given free uniforms A part of the Conservancy staff is housed in Municipal Chawls, and only a nominal rent of 5 to 10 annas per month per worker is levied (for ensuring some control). In addition, the inferior staff get Casual Leave of 15 days a year, injury leave on full pay upto a maximum of 4 months and on half pay for another four months, dog bite leave for 21 days, along with actual expenses for any journey undertaken and the cost of treatment, malaria leave for persons serving in the malarial parts, Special Compassionate Allowance and free medical attendance and schooling in the institutions maintained by the Municipality

The Municipality also run labour welfare activities comprising teaching and sewing classes, recreaton, entertainment classes, excursions, cinema shows, etc. Each welfare centre is also provided with a wireless receiver (radio set). Exclusive of the free quarters, the leave benefits, the medical service the educational convenience and the Special Compassionate Allowance provided, the cost of the Conservancy staff to the Municipality at present rates amounts to Rs. 48/- per head per month. Excluding the cost of the above named conveniences the Municipal expenditure by way of pay Dearness Allowance Provident Fund gratuity clothing and welfare activities even at the present rates comes to over Rs. 48 1/2 lacs per annum for the Conservancy staff alone, and to over Rs. 41 lacs for the other inferior staff, making an aggregate charge of ninety lacs of rupees for the inferior staff alone.

These facts will enable the public to judge to what extent the pay and service conditions provided by the Municipality to their Conservancy staff are or are not adequate and also whether the latters' resorting to a strike on the eve of the consideration of the whole question by the Standing Committee and the Corporation was necessary or justified.

NAGPUR-KAMPTEE ELECTIONS ON 8th

Congress Intensifies Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 3.

The Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee has appointed a committee for raising a volunteer force consisting of 2,000 volunteers required for the elections of Nagpur-Kamptee constituency to be held on 8th April.

About 68,000 voters will go to 89 polling stations on 8th April. With a view to intensifying the election campaign the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee is observing an election week from 31st March to 6th April in the course of which the voters will be enlightened about the aims and objects of Congress and an all-out effort is being made to imbibe Congress ideals among the masses through meetings and processions.

Taxi Driver Murder Mystery

Abandoned Car Gives Clue To Arrest Suspects

BOMBAY, Saturday.—Two Pathans Khawas Khan Khanis Khan and Sarajahmed Shaikahmed, who had been arrested in connection with the Gibbs Road murder case, were directed to be remanded in custody till April 20, since further inquiries to be made, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. O. H. Brown at Esplanade Court today.

THE STORY

The following facts have been found by the police till now.

On the morning of February 17, the dead body of a Christian was found lying on Gibbs Road. On postmortem, it was found that the man had been throttled to death by someone. On February 18, a taxi was found abandoned at Khatau Road, Colaba. The deceased was identified to be the taxi-driver, Silvester Machado

No clue was obtained about the murder till March 8 when the police arrested some Pathans including the two accused mentioned above. A revolver and fifteen rounds of ammunition were found with them.

Meanwhile further investigations revealed that these two accused along with other two Pathans named Sher Mohamed and Zaverdad, who are absconding, had brought a taxi at Hathibaug lane to pick up an accomplice on the night of February 16/17, the night of the murder.

It appears that they had engaged the taxi at Colaba that night to commit dacoity at Mazgaon, where they had intended to remove the safe from the pedhi of a Khoja merchant. Fortunately the movements of the taxi aroused the suspicions of a head constable who was patrolling Hathibaug Lane area with his staff, and on challenging the taxi, it sped off at great speed, but the constable managed to take down the number of the taxi. This number was the same as that of the taxi found abandoned at Colaba.

The culprits, it is believed, asked the taxi-driver to give over his taxi for their use, and, when the driver refused, they throttled him and left his body on Gibbs Road. After using the taxi for the night they abandoned it at 6 a.m. on February 17 on Khatau Road, Colaba.

Acquitted Of Alleged Cheating

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. F. D. Kanga, Presidency Magistrate, last evening acquitted Miss Rachel Joseph Ezra, sister of Sir Alwyn Ezra, in the case going on against her since the third week of November 1945 for alleged impersonation and cheating.

Miss Ezra was arrested on 10-10-1945 and was in jail custody till 21-11-45, when she was released on bail.

It may be recalled that Mrs. Genevieve Gerald Ellis, who was co-accused with Miss Ezra in the case, was acquitted on 14-1-1946.

The charge was "That the accused Mrs. Ellis at Bombay between July, 11, 1945 and July 31, 1945 did impersonate and thereby pretended to be Lady J. A. E. Ezra and accused Rachel Joseph Ezra did aid and abet her in such personation and both of them thereby cheated the complainant (Antonio Xavier Heredia, a waiter in the Taj Mahal Hotel) and induced him to part with Rs. 6,000 on false representation of appointing him as her estate manager, and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 419, 420 and 114 I.P.C."

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Hindu who looked like a Madrasi aged 20, fell down from a running train near Mazagaon Cabin on Friday evening.

Inspector Inamdar of the G.I.P. Railway Police, being informed, removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE MODERN WORLD-- AMIYA CHAKRAVARTY -/12/-

Gandhiji's Message to the Western World is, therefore, this one word:—"SATYAGRAHA."

Gandhiji tells them that Satyagraha is nothing but a weapon for fighting organised evil.

The Book House 15, College Sq., CALCUTTA

Bombay Races

DISASTROUS END OF MAHALUXMI CAMPAIGN

Treble Pool Establishes New Record

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The carried over treble pool attracted large crowds to Mahaluxmi to-day when the curtain was rung down. The day was disastrous for punters with a couple of surprising achievements.

The treble event was the outstanding feature and the total investment ran high as far as Rs. 5,86,090. This has set a new record. Rs. 4,83,570 remained for distribution after deducting the tax and Club's commission and as outsiders triumphed in all the three legs of the pool, only twenty-five tickets were solved. Each ticket-holder collected Rs. 19,340 and most of the tickets were shared in syndicates. Amazingly, Indian jockeys scored in all the three races of the pool event and the Indian side dominated the day with seven wins to their credit.

The day's chief event, the Victory Thanksgiving Cup, was a slow run race won by the fancied Eastern Jest. The speedy Filmindia who had also a large following failed to impress at any stage of the race.

In the Russian Army Cup, the favourite Pathan and Peshawar Express flashed past the post locked together and necessitated the dead-heat award.

Two nasty accidents occurred today and both the riders, Hanuman Singh and Shivanna were sent to hospital for treatment. Unfortunately the second-named apprentice was making the first attempt of his career.

Apprentice jockeys, Kasbekar and Sumersingh, had the distinction of doubles.

The following are the results:—

THE FREE FRENCH PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

THE POLAND PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

M/s. N. T. Sitlani and B. D. Bharucha's ROBIN ADAIR 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PATENT BID 8-7 P. Khade 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-7 Mullsingh 3
Major A. Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 8-7 Eude 4
Not run: Leo; Royal Command.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, and 1 length
Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 219. Places Rs. 36, Rs. 19 and Rs. 39.
Trained by Selvaratnam
Favourite: M and B.

THE POLAND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 8-7 Burn 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's SHABASH 8-7 B. Khalil 2
Mr. R. P. Poddar's MARSHAL JOE 8-7 West 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's GOLDEN FUTURE 8-7 Mull Singh 4
Not run: Chandra Kumar.
Tote paid Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 16, 41 and 28.
Trained by Coomber.

Mr E Reuben's GLITTER 8-0 Sumersingh 1
Mr. Hope's HIGH HOPES 8-9 Dar 2
Messrs. J D Banatwalla and D N Khambata's GINGER GIRL 9-0 Bhoorsingh 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PAY OUT 8-8 West 4
Not run: Jawahir, Chocolate Baby, Prize Bond, Element.
Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 25 and Rs. 27
Trainer: Somekh

THE GREECE STAKES. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. D I Shohet and H Alwan's EISENHOWER 8-7 Purtusingh .. 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PETER 8-0 Sumersingh 2
Mr K N Multani's MIAMI 9-4 Kasbekar 3
Mr F A Irani's MOSAKI PASHA 9-0 Bhoor Singh 4
Not run: Dhiban, General, Zahir.
Won by: 4 lengths, Short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 39 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 144. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 37 and Rs. 29
Trainer: A Abbas

THE RUSSIAN ARMY CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr A J Moshi's PATHAN 8-5 Spackman 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's PESHAWAR EXPRESS 7-11 P Khade 1*
Mrs. B L Panjabi's FIROUZE 8-11 Mullsingh 3
Mrs. B L Panjabi's SHAKUNTALA 9-2 Kasbekar 4
*Dead-heat.
Not run: The Judge, Humourist.
Won by: Dead-heat, 5 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 44 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13 and Rs. 19. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: J H Mashal and E. Mahomed.

THE FREE FRENCH PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaj Kumar Ranis U. and K. of Baroda's SILVER SPOON 8-0 Sumersingh 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 8-12 P Khade 2
Prince Jaysinh's INSIDE INFORMATION 7-11 Guman 3
Major A Svamvur's LOOK OUT 8-10 M A Khan 4
All ran.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 222. Places Rs. 62, Rs. 22 and Rs. 42
Trainer: J Thompson

THE VICTORY THANKSGIVING FUND—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr A S Tyebjee's EASTERN JEST 9-4 Sibbritt 1
Messrs. Lakhia and Mazumdar's HURRICANE 8-4 Eude 2
Mr A A Suterwalla's LITTLE CAESAR 9-1 West 3
Mr R S Irani's COUGAR 9-1 Bhoorsingh 4
Not run: Niraly, Army and Navy.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 29
Trainer: Randall

THE FREE FRENCH PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr C A Murad's NARGIS 8-7 Kasbekar 1
Mr Diamond's GOOD IDEA 8-10 Uttam Singh 2
Major A Svamvur's JUST SO 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-0 B Khalil 4
Not run: Raj Yogi, Blue Stocking.
Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 38 and Rs. 34
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE GREECE STAKES. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr M Jamshedji's SUKAB BAGHDAD 8-12 K Hasan 1
Messrs Syed Fatah and Merchant's SAHRAN 8-7 Eude 2
Rao Saheb D K Parker's NEW JACK 8-9 B Khalil 3
Mr P Narayansingh's INDIAN MONEY 8-0 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Nibras
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 36 and Rs. 71
Trainer: H M Sadiq

Luck In Daily Tote Double

LIVERPOOL, April 5 (Reuter):—Eight lucky backers of the daily tote double here to-day—'Lovely Cottage' in the Grand National and 'Minster' in the Earl of Sefton's Plate—received £1,089-15 sh. for 10 shillings stake.

'Minster', who started 25 to 1 on the book, paid £16-4 sh. for win on tote to two shillings stake representing odds 161 to one. He paid £3 for place.

Control Of Umbrella Prices

The Government of India has fixed the maximum retail prices for umbrellas manufactured by the Bombay Zone Producers. The prices, which came into force from April 1, are as follows (per umbrella).

Superior umbrellas made with celluloid handles and cloth costing over 10 annas per yard—Rs. 8-0-0.

Umbrellas made with wooden handles and cloth costing over 10 annas per yard—Rs. 7-0-0.

Umbrellas made with Malabar bamboo handles and cloth costing less than 10 annas per yard—Rs. 5-4-0.

Umbrellas made with Calcutta bamboo handles and cloth costing less than 10 annas per yard—Rs. 4-4-0.

"THREAT TO PEACE"

BOMBAY, April 6 (APA): The Indonesian Youths' Association of India has cabled President Truman and Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the U.N.O., demanding "immediate withdrawal of Allied troops from Indonesia and stop immediately their use against Indonesians."

The Association said that "British troops in Indonesia constitute a threat to peace."

It also asked for recognition of the Indonesian Republic and representation in the United Nations Organization.

A portrait of the late Dr. Bhau Daji Lad was unveiled by Lt.-Col. S. R. Moolgavakar, on Friday at the Grant Medical College.

'Baseless And Malicious'

Patil's Reply To Congress Socialists' Allegations

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., has issued the following:

I have read a complaint made in the press by Shri Purshottam Tricumdas, Shri Meherally and Shri Ashok Mehta in connection with the Delegates' Election in 'B' (Mandvi) Ward. The complaint is wholly unfounded and more calculated to stir up prejudice than to get an alleged wrong righted. Of late, some of these friends have been freely indulging in foul propaganda against the B. P. C. C. and particularly against me personally in the hope of making election capital out of it for their party. I have no quarrel with them. All these three friends are members of the B. P. C. C., two of them for a very long time. I am sure they must be conversant with the provisions of the Congress Constitution as well as the Rules made by the B. P. C. C. pertaining to these elections. It will be found on an examination of these rules and the Constitution that the allegations made by these gentlemen are not only baseless, but malicious.

In the holding of elections and the counting of votes, the general secretaries have no function except as ministerials officers. The entire charge of a polling station is vested in the presiding officer appointed by the Executive of the B. P. C. C. After the close of the poll, the presiding officer, dleivers the ballot boxes to the returning officer, also appointed by the Executive of the B. P. C. C. This officer has complete control over the counting of votes and has power and duty of reporting the names of the elected candidates to the general secretaries of the B. P. C. C. These three friends have wrongly and with a purpose of their own, interposed the general secretaries between the presiding officer and the returning officer.

The names of the successful candidates haves been issued to the Press by the Congress Office in pursuance of the report made by the competent authority, namely, the returning officer. Personally, I had nothing to do with either the counting of votes or in announcing the successful candidates. If anybody feels aggrieved by the result of the elections, he has enough remedy provided in the Constitution and the Rules of the Congress. The defeated candidate can lodge a complaint before the Election Tribunal appointed under the constitution. Until any election is set aside by the Tribunal, the person or persons elected shall be demand to have been duly elected It is then provided that order of the Provincial Election Tribunal shall be final.

I am confident that Congressmen in the City have enough commonsense to understand the real value of the election propaganda of this description.

SOCIALISTS' PROTEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Messrs. Purshottamdas Trikamdas, Yusuf Meherally and Ashok Mehta in a statement to the Press, observe:

"The elections for the "B" Ward were fixed for the 31st ultimo. The time for polling was 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 3 to 6 p. m. Owing to hopelessly inadequate arrangements there was considerable rush; and taking advantage of this fact, the polling officer declared at 4 p. m. that the elections were postponed, when it became evident that one seat out of two was being lost.

All of us were expecting fresh elections to be held, but to our utter surprise Sjt. Patil announced yesterday afternoon that the counting of votes would take place this evening. In spite of protests the counting proceeded. This procedure is unprecedented in the history of elections anywhere in the world. An election which for whatever reason is not completed must be held again. Were it not so it would open up vast possibilities for dishonesty for those in control. Even the Tories in England have so far respected electoral machinery but our local Tories would ride rough shod over all rules and decency when they find the tide turning against them **Congress is a peoples' organisation and the people ought to be free to chose such representatives as they like.**

We have lodged a strong protest against this but we expect no redress from the local bosses. We have also appealed to Maulana Saheb, Acharya Kripalani, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pandit Nehru to hold fresh elections for "B" ward.

In the meantime we are taking the only course open to us and that is to bring this to the notice of the public."

MANDVI ELECTION Wire To Congress Leaders

Messrs. Purshottam Trikamdas and Yusuf Meherally have sent the following telegrams to Congress leaders in Delhi:—

"Urgently request your intervention in the Bombay Congress Delegates' election. Most arbitrary, unconstitutional manipulation by office bearers. In Mandvi Ward, election was stopped at 4 p.m. although time announced was 6 p.m. by the polling officer on March 31. Instead of holding fresh elections, suddenly Mr. Patil to-day counted the votes of uncompleted election and declared that his two candidates were elected. The procedure is illegal and unprecedented in any election in Congress, in India, or the world. Request that you order a new election for that ward immediately.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 49th annual general meeting of members of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was held today at Hornby Road Bombay, Mr. R Ratan Gupta presiding.

The total number of Policies of the Company in force in 1945 was 99,936 assuring Rs. 19,13,61,776 against 92,928 Policies in 1944 assuring Rs. 17,74,52,525.

The Premium Income in 1945 was Rs. 88,84,178 against Rs. 80,60,842 in 1944.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 6, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1 and departure from normal as recorded at eight hours (I. S. T.), on April 6:—

Ahmedabad 105 72 0 0 0; Baroda 105 72 0 0 nil; BOMBAY 89 79 0 0 0; Calcutta 94 3 0 0.6 plus 0.5; Cuttack 94 77 0 2.5 plus 2.5 Delhi 103 69 0 0 minus 0.1; Hyderabad (Dn) 99 70 0 0.4 plus 0.2; Hyderabad (Sd) 110 73 0 0 0; Karachi 83 76 0 0 0; Lahore 107 68 0 0 minus 0.1; Madras 94 75 0 0 0; Patna 95 74 0 0 0; Peshawar 97 69 0 0 plus 0.4; Poona 104 70 0 0 minus 0.1; Simla 74 61 0 0 minus 0.4; Surat 94 75 0 0 0.

New Cabinet Will Serve Freedom's Cause

MINISTERS HONOURED AT CHOWPATTY MEETING

Morarji On Desirability Of Peaceful Transfer Of Power

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I assure you that we shall serve you to the best of our ability. I will not claim that we will make no mistake. We are human, after all; but we are resolved to try our hardest not to commit a mistake knowingly. And if by mischance we do commit a mistake we will readily own it and beg your pardon. I am sure you will be ready to forgive us. But I can assure you we will never deceive you, in any case."

This was the categorical assurance given by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, at an open meeting at Chowpatty where several of the ministers of the four-day old Bombay Congress Cabinet made their first appearance. The meeting was the last and most important item of the first day's programme of the "National Week."

The day's observance started with Prabhat Pheris and the hoisting of the flag, both on private houses and in public places, at one place in each ward. The central function came off at the compound of the Congress House where Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurled the flag with due solemnity.

The evening meeting at Chowpatty was presided over by Mr. Nagindas Master and was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister in charge of Excise and Reconstruction; the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, the President of the Legislative Council. Also present at the meeting were the Hon. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister in charge of Finance Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and other local Congress leaders. Mr. Nagindas welcomed all the ministers on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and garlanded them. At a later stage in the meeting he also welcomed Miss Usha Mehta, (of the Congress Radio case), the first political prisoner to be released after the ministry took office and garlanded her also.

In the course of his speech Mr. Master referred to the fact that all over India, as in Bombay, the representatives of the people were coming into power. He was confident that the Congress Ministry would acquit itself admirably.

GOAL OF FREEDOM NEAR

Mr. Morarji Desai said that the chief purpose with which the "National Week" was being observed during the last 27 years was to review the nation's conditions and to resolve on the steps they would have to take in the days that followed. This year's observance was not without special significance. Whatever they had been doing for the last so many years seemed near fulfilment. They were about to take the last step towards the goal of freedom. There was need to be extra careful; to rid themselves of all defects and shortcomings and make preparations for what lay ahead.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that every party in India was agreed that India should have freedom. The British also said that they were prepared to give freedom to India. The British Cabinet had sent a three men mission, including the Secretary of State for India. Some people asked if these negotiations would lead to freedom. They claimed that India would not get freedom by these negotiations and talked of fight. He suggested that these critics did not understand the history or the character of the Congress. It doss not look for freedom only through negotiations. If freedom could be got by these talks well and good. Otherwise the Congress was anyhow pledged to freedom and it would fight for it. Once they were firm on that resolve no power could keep freedom from them. But he failed to understand the attitude of people who refused to take a thing if it came by peaceful means and insisted on getting it only through a fight. The Congress leaders who had brought the country upto this position were not the kind who would be easily deflected from their resolve or to be cheated from their purpose.

RELIEF MUST BE GIVEN

Adverting to the Ministry, Mr. Desai said that after a lapse of six years and a half the representatives of the people had assumed office. During this period the people had gone through great suffering. There was none to heed their complaints. They naturally expected to get relief from their privations; and they should get relief. But it would not do to be impatient. He reminded them of the saying 'haste makes waste.' He also pointed out that the powers of the Provincial Governments were limited and circumscribed. Not till the people got power at the Centre also could they hoped for great changes. Subject to these limitations, however, he assured them that subject to this limitation, he and his colleagues of the Bombay Cabinet would strive their utmost to promote the all-round welfare of the people.

Mr. G. D. Vartak said that they should never forget the events which marked the origin of the observance of the National Week. Those events were themselves the result of the yoke of slavery. That yoke still sat tight on the neck of the people. Only the nation had come to a stage when they felt that this 'Rahu' would vanish and they would see the sun of freedom once again. Meanwhile, he warned, there might be many obstacles in the path. They should walk carefully and yet with determination. Their work was not finished by merely establishing a few ministries. These ministries might be useful to relieve the distress caused by scarcity and the suffering caused by the misrule and repression of the last few years. They should not lull themselves into the belief that the ministries would bring freedom; nor should they rest till they had turned out the alien ruler completely.

THOSE WHO SUFFERED

Mr. L. M. Patil said that it was fitting that on that day they should remember the men and women who had striven and suffered and laid down their lives in the cause of freedom. Thanks to their labours freedom was in sight; but it had not arrived yet.

Despite their bitter experience with regard to the declarations made by Britain, Congress leaders thought that a change of heart had come over the British people. If now the British stood by their declaration it was good for us and good for them. It would be good for both the nations.

The British people had realised the cost of Empire. The people had to pay heavily in men and money. Therefore, they were resolved to shed Imperialism and set up people's governments everywhere.

It was asked, what would happen if this interpretation proved wrong and the Cabinet Mission failed. That question was really for the British to answer. As far as India was concerned she was resolved to be free. She would take power if the British parted with it peacefully, if not they would take it anyhow. Of that they were fully determined.

Continuing, Mr. Patil recalled that when they had assumed office on an earlier occasion the ministers had been given a reception. At that reception he had said that the ministries were like rest houses on the way to freedom. Office and power should be used for rest, recuperation and for preparation for the further journey. It was from that point of view that the ministers would use the power which the people had entrusted to them.

The problems that contronted them to-day were more pressing and more serious than the ones they had to confront on the earlier occasion. But the ministers were also equally determined to tackle the questions. They were resolved to put down the black markets and suppress corruption in public administration. They had started with that resolve and they would continue it till they purified the administration and made it the instrument of the progress and welfare of the people.

Nagindas Appeals For Full Support Of Congress Ministry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That the national tricolour which was thus far a symbol of India's yearning for freedom and of the suffering and sacrifice of her people was fast heading for triumphant victory, was the view stressed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, while unfurling the flag at the Congress House on Saturday morning.

The occasion was the commencement of the National Week, for the observance of which, the Congress has chalked out an elaborate programme. The week's celebrations opened this morning with prabhat pheris and flag hoistings in every ward.

In the course of his speech at the Congress House this morning, Mr. Nagindas Master said that the hoisting of the flag for the inauguration of the National week this year had special significance, because to-day India was heading towards freedom. Hailing it as the flag of victory, he referred to negotiations going on at Delhi between the British Cabinet Mission and Indian leaders and expressed the hope that the talk would result in the fulfillment of the 'Quit India' resolve of 1942.

To-day Congress Ministers were in office. While it was the duty of the people to bring all grievances to the notice of the ministers and to seek prompt redress, they should not obstruct the ministers and make their work difficult. Their vow of freedom was still unfulfilled, and they must continue to work with the same earnestness and zeal as before.

Warrants Against Political Absconders Cancelled

14 Released From Yerwada: 10 Politicals Freed From Nagpur Central Jail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Warrants against all political absconders in the Province, except in the Satara District, have been cancelled by the Government of Bombay, says a press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay.

Information is being collected about cases in the Satara District and, after it has been reviewed, decisions will be announced in these cases also.

RELEASED FROM YERAWADA

POONA: Fourteen persons detained in the Yerawada jail were released today under orders of the Government. They were received outside the gates of the jail by a large number of Congressmen and honoured at a meeting held in the evening at the Congress House.

The released persons are: N. G. Gore, S. M. Joshi, D. S. Kadu, Y. M. Dongre, R. Shah, G. D. Patil, D. A. Barde, D. G. Patil, S. B. Patil, R. Vibhute, D. N. Thombre, M. Patil, R. Joshi and D. D. Gore.

S. M. Joshi To Arrive In Bombay With Achyut

BOMBAY, April 6. (U.P.I.): Mr. S. M. Joshi, the well-known Congress Socialist Leader who was detained in the Yeravda Central Jail, is arriving to-morrow morning by the Poona Mail with Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, when he will be given a reception at the Victoria Terminus.

IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR: Ten political prisoners who were serving terms of imprisonment in the Nagpur Central Jail for their participation in August, 1942, movement were released this morning before the expiry of the full term of sentences. All these are Congressmen of which one is from Berar.

Later they were given a reception at the office of the Nagpur Congress Committee.

Congressmen began observance of the "National Week" today with the Congress Tricolour flag salutation ceremony which was well attended.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS: The release of 20 more prisoners undergoing imprisonment as a result of the 1942 disturbances and after has been officially announced by the Government of Madras today.

NATIONAL WEEK

The following programme will be observed to-day (Sunday) in Bombay and the Suburbs in connection with the National Week:

'A' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Procession of workers at Colaba at 6-30 a.m. Public meeting at 8 a.m.

SANTA CRUZ TALUKA CONGRESS: Flag salutation at Bajajwadi, Station Road at 8 a.m.

CONGRESS HARIJAN SEWA SAMITI: 9 a.m. Flag salutation at Globe Mill passage, DeLisle Road. The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil will unfurl the flag.

4-30 p.m. (S.T.): Procession from Sicca Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road to Congress House.

6 p.m. (S.T.): Sneha Sammelan at Jinnah Hall, Congress House. The Hon. Mr. S. D. Tapase will preside and prominent Congress leaders will address.

Mrs. Safia Khan, G.O.C. of the Congress Sevika and Kumarika Dal, writes: As part of the National Week Programme, there will be a mass spinning demonstration at Jinnah Hall between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. to-day. Those desirous of participating are requested to bring their own Charkhas. Slivers (punies) will be supplied."

Gandhiji On Importance Of "National Week"

NEW DELHI, April 6, (A. P. I.): The importance of the 'National Week' was emphasised to-day by Mahatma Gandhi speaking this evening at Ramlila Grounds after prayers.

This week, Mahatma Gandhi said, marked an important chapter in the history of the fight for independence when there was mass awakening in the whole country. This was the time when they forgot all Hindu-Muslim differences and considered themselves to be sons and daughters of the same soil. They worked and fought together and were ready to shed blood together to drive the British out of their country. He could not forget those memorable days. He did not know if God was angry with them to-day. Some Muslims said that they were separate from Hindus. How could they be separate from the Hindus, he asked.

Mahatma Gandhi told the people to devote themselves exclusively to constructive programme during this sacred week. He wanted that Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs should unite and work together for the independence of their country. People should use non-violent and peaceful means for attaining Swaraj. They should spin every day and prepare cloth for themselves and their families.

Explaining the meaning of 'Quit India', Mahatma Gandhi said that it meant that foreigners should cease to consider themselves as superiors and should live in this country as others lived. 'Quit India' meant the end of foreign rule by peaceful and non-violent means.

Mahatma Gandhi asked the people to observe fast on the first and last day of the week.

OFFICIALS' CONDUCT DURING ELECTION

Frontier Minister To Institute Inquiry

PESHAWAR, April 6. (A.P.I.): "It is not unlikely that Government may institute inquiries into the conduct of certain officials who are suspected of transgressing the Government Servants Conduct Rules," says Qazi Attaullah Khan, Revenue Minister, NWFP, refuting the charge made by Mr. Jinnah that the Congress ministry interfered in the recent elections to the Assembly.

Qazi Attaullah says: "A very great majority of officials, both British and Indians from the lowest to the highest not only indulged in anti-Congress propaganda but openly and actively worked for the Muslim League. This interference of the part of officials in favour of the League disgusted the Congress party so much that at one time we even thought of not accepting office, but we ultimately did so only on the advice of the President of the Indian National Congress, after his talk with one of the highest officials in India."

AKALI REJOINDER TO JAWAHAR

Tara Singh Says He Doesn't Need Permits To See Jinnah

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, in a statement says:

I have read the statement of Pandit Nehru which he made at the Press conference of yesterday. Pandit Jawaharlal seems to imagine that threat and abuse are good substitutes for argument. On my expression of doubt with regard to Congress attitude towards Pakistan, he seems to have lost balance. Instead of removing the cause of my doubt, he attacks me by accusing me of "sitting at one and the same time on about 15 stools". How does this charge clear the position of the Congress? Suppose I am what Pandit Jawaharlal describes me to be, how does this clear the position of the Congress, which it took in the Poona resolution, which gives the right of secession to units, which virtually means right of secession to the Muslims in the Punjab or in, at least, the greater part of the Punjab? Then, what about the famous Gandhi-Rajaji offer to Mr. Jinnah and subsequent talks with him? Pandit Jawaharlal's present statement also confirms what I had said. It is reported that "Pandit Nehru reiterated that particular areas which wanted to part company would not be compelled to remain." This is the position which vitally affects the position of the Sikhs.

REFUSE TO BE BULLIED

Panditji specifies the charge on me by further saying, "if he (myself) wants to go into the League camp he is welcome to do so." So it is clear that he is perturbed on account of my having a talk with Mr. Jinnah. Why does Panditji imagine that one who does not see eye to eye with him must be run down. Why does Panditji think that one must follow either the Congress or the League and nobody has a right to choose an independent course or to express an independent opinion. I refuse to be bullied in this way and woe be to me if am at the mercy of a gentleman of the mentality of Pandit Jawaharlal.

I must have and shall secure an independent position for the Sikhs in independent India. I refute to admit that I need a permit from Pandit Jawaharlal to see Mr. Jinnah or anybody else. The Congress leaders have, so many times, sought interview with Mr. Jinnah and sometimes met rebuffs even. How can they, then, have any objection to my meeting Mr. Jinnah at the house of a friend of mine? I am no ward of theirs.

We must be much more responsible at this most critical juncture. We shall have either independence or chaos; and every responsible man must do all he can in order to secure independence and avoid chaos. But if responsible gentlemen resort to personal attacks and abuses at this critical moment they will add another complication to an already complicated situation.

Congress Corporators Support City Sweepers' Demands

Benefits For Low-Paid Staff To Be Made With Retrospective Effect From April 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Municipal Congress Party in addition to the decision arrived at its special meeting at the Congress House, this evening, to support almost all the demands of the 8,349 Municipal sweepers, who are on strike, also reiterated the assurance given by the leader on the floor of the Corporation that whatever benefits the Corporation might grant they would come into operation from April 1, 1946.

The Party met to consider the critical situation created by the sweepers' strike in Bombay. It also considered the letters of the Western Indian Harijan League and the Municipal Mazdoor Party Bombay.

The demands made by the sweepers were very seriously and sympathetically considered and the Party came to the conclusion that the following benefits to the entire low paid staff should be immediately granted and come into force on April 1:

1. To give the lowest paid staff the grade of Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 with Re. 1 annual increment.

To those who have already put in a length of service accumulated promotions will be given on the following basis:

Upto 9 months	1	promotion
3 years	2	"
5 "	3	"
7 "	4	"
10 "	5	"
15 "	7	"
20 "	10	" final

2. Dearness allowance will continue to be Rs. 22 as at present.
3. After one year of satisfactory service they will be made permanent.
4. Fifteen days yearly leave will pay.
5. Half day off every week.
6. 15 days a year casual leave but not more than 10 days at a time.
7. Those who live in Municipal room will have to pay no rent and those who do not live in Municipal rooms will be paid Rs. 3 per head or Rs. 6 per family.

Most of the benefits will be made applicable to lower paid staff drawing upto Rs. 6 per month.

Besides the above benefits the following will be also given: a. injury leave; b. maternity leave; c. medical leave. d. special compassionate allowance; e. special gratuity.

The cumulative expenditure on all these benefits to Municipality will be 30 lakh of rupees a year, whereas a budget provision of only 15 lakhs has been made.

Municipality will also have to spend several lacs a year on the additional benefits.

On the Conservancy Department alone Municipality will have to spend 75 lacs of rupees a year.

It is understood that Mr. S. K. Patil has replied to the Western Indian Harijan League in terms of the decision of the Party and has made an earnest appeal to resume work forthwith and not to expose the health of 23 lakhs of citizens to the dangers of insanitation and epidemic.

Punjab Premier's Charge Against League

NEW DELHI, April 6. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India understands that during his meeting with the Cabinet Mission last afternoon, the Punjab Premier, Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, submitted a memorandum dealing with the methods used by the League in the Province during the last elections wherein he alleged that the Muslim League used 'Fatwas' of Pirs, invoking divine displeasure against those who would vote against the League candidate. The memorandum also alleged that Muslim officials in many cases helped the League in winning elections.

Sir Khizar Hayat is further reported to have alleged that following the elections, the League launched a regular campaign of social 'boycott' of non-League Muslim M.L.As. This movement led five Unionist Muslims to join the League Party.

The memorandum added that despite the defeat at the polls, the Unionist ideals had triumphed. The Unionist Party, the memorandum continued, fought the elections on the issue of identity of common interests. Subsequent events in the Punjab, the Premier held, had vindicated his stand, and the present Coalition Ministry was proof of the same.

Dealing with the programme of the Unionist Party, the Premier is reported to have stated that his Party stood for complete independence of India and uplift of the moral, intellectual, spiritual and economical life of the Punjab. Members of the Unionist Party had latitude to hold divergent views regarding communal matters particularly regarding United India and Pakistan. Thus Muslim members, of the Unionist Party supported Pakistan, though they were against division of the Punjab, which they held, would be suicidal to the best interests of the Province.

SILAM'S TEA PARTY TO PRESSMEN & MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

Mr. S. L. Silam, who retired recently as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, being elected to the Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, gave a tea party to Municipal Officials and members of the Press Gallery Association of the Municipal Corporation on Saturday afternoon. After tea, Mr. Silam thanked the Municipal Secretary and his staff, as well as other officials and the press for the very great help they rendered to him when he was Chairman of the Standing Committee. Mr B. V. Mody, the Municipal Secretary, Dr. Jal F. Balsara, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. J. M. Ghate, President of the Press Gallery suitably replied.

BIHAR CONGRESS TO ORGANISE VOLUNTEER CORPS

PATNA, April 5 (API): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement on the formation of a Congress Volunteer Corps says that it is necessary to organise a body of volunteers to assist the Congress work in the Province. The Provincial Congress has, therefore resolved that a volunteer corps be organised for the Province of Bihar. The work of organising these volunteers, Dr. Prasad adds, will be entrusted to capable persons for every District. It has been decided that such district organisers will receive a course of training at a camp to be started at the Sadaquat Ashram from May 1. The course of training will be completed in one month. Besides drill exercises, first-aid, helping at meetings and conferences, instructions will be given in anyone or other of the items of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme.

Sikh M.L.A. Joins Congress Party

NEW DELHI, April 6. (U.P.I.): Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, M.L.A., (Central), has joined the Congress Party in the Central Assembly. This brings the strength of the Congress Party to 59.

Sardar Surjit Singh was elected from the Landholders' Constituency in the Punjab.

NEW DELHI, April 6 (A.P.I.)—Troops overseas will no longer be supplied with sheep and goats from India and will have to rely on local purchases for fresh meat, says an official announcement from General Head Quarters. The last consignment of these animals from India is now awaiting shipment.

DEADLOCK IN DELHI TALKS

(Continued from Page 9.)

final outcome of the present series of discussions.

The Premiers and prospective Premiers are stated to have told the Cabinet Mission that in so far as their own provinces were concerned the Muslim masses had so far no exact idea of what the exact implications of the demand of Pakistan were. They said that the general mass of people whether Hindus or Muslims or any other community were concerned more with better wages and standard of life rather than mere political slogans. The Premiers also made it clear that while they were in favour of fullest measure of autonomy to the provinces they all desired a strong Central Government which should be able to defend India against external aggression and internal turmoil. They also urged that there should be an immediate change in the Central Government so as to bring it in line with the popular Governments in the provinces as otherwise there would be a constant conflict between the Centre and the Provinces.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had an informal talk with the Secretary of States for India for an hour whereafter he went to Mahatma Gandhi to report.

KHER MEETS CABINET MISSION

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): The Premiers of Bombay, U. P. and Bihar and Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla and Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab arrived at Viceroy's House to-day at 10 a.m. for their talks with the cabinet mission. They are meeting the cabinet mission jointly.

The interview of the three provincial Premiers and Pandit Shukla and Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab with the Cabinet Mission lasted two and a half hours.

A. V. ALEXANDER INDISPOSED

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. A. V. Alexander, Member of the British Cabinet Mission is still indisposed, it was stated to-day.

Congress Premiers Meet Cabinet Mission

NEW DELHI, April 6 (A.P.I.)—The joint meeting between the five present and prospective Congress Premiers and Cabinet mission lasted about 150 minutes. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U.P. who acted as the principal spokesman, told the Associated Press of India that the discussions with the Cabinet Mission covered the whole field of India's political question, such as Independence, United India, Pakistan, establishment of an Interim Government with popular support and other cognate matters. The discussions were varied and of a general character. The Premiers emphasised that a decision on these problems must be made without further delay.

Asked if the discussions were on the same lines as during the Simla Conference Pandit Pant said: "There is no comparison between the two The Simla Conference was held under a different set of circumstances, and the present discussions are entirely on a different basis."

To a question whether the Premiers would be meeting the Mission again, Pandit Pant replied: "We have finished our work."

Pandit Ravishankar Shukla said that they made it clear to the Mission that on fundamentals, there was complete agreement among all Congressmen. The Congress President Maulana Azad, he said, had already placed the Congress case before the Mission.

Gandhiji And Nehru Do One Hour Spinning

NEW DELHI, April 6. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru participated for one hour in mass spinning held today in the compound of the Valmiki Temple to inaugurate national week.

Mahatmaji is observing fast today.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, and Dr. Kailahs Nath Katju called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and had talks with him

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore, had a 35-minute talk with Mahatma Gandhi in the afternoon.

Gandhiji today visited Miss Agatha Harrison who is lying ill at the Y. M. C. A. He walked half the distance.

Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Cattle Utilisation Adviser, Government of India, had prolonged talks with Gandhiji on Thursday and Friday. He explained to Gandhiji the progress made in the scheme for the improvement of Pinjrapoles and Goshalas.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

(Continued from Page 18):

annual drain and at the same time offer the sportsmen and the public of the city and the province greater facilities for their recreation. Similarly equal facilities should be given to other bodies like the B.P.O.A., so that they may play their part as usefully as the others.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION NEEDED

Perhaps the items I have mentioned above are less important than some of the others which need greater emphasis. First and foremost, our school and College authorities—and the university—need to be told that the Government does not want the compulsory physical training scheme to be a mere aye-wash. It must be taken up by them seriously. Then only the boys and girls—and their parents—would pay greater attention to the question.

Unless we have trained physical instructors in large numbers it will not be possible to cope with the work properly. For this we should have a regular College of Physical Education and more training institutes on the lines of the Kandivali School.

The Government must also see to it, before making any grant to an educational institution that it spend all the money it collects for sports for that purpose only. That is not being done at present.

Prime Minister Kher did well to instruct all educational institutions receiving grant from the Government not to spend any part of it for Cricket. He advised them to encourage cheap games like hockey and football. I have no doubt Balasaheb will continue this wise policy in the future. At the same it would be absolutely to increase the grants in respectable proportions, so that the spread and progress of sport may be more rapid.

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CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 6.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day being Saturday 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quiet to-day with scattered realising at Rs. 103/1/6.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 6.

Extensive speculation activity is mainly responsible for violent fluctuations in the bullion market.

Professional bulls were reported unloading their purchases of silver while the decline in the morning induced heavy short covering.

Demand for ready silver and gold remains restricted while stocks are held by professional operators.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs 161 and declined at Rs. 160/2 on profesional unloading but active short covering improved quotation at Rs. 161/4. Ready silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3/5 at Rs. 164/4.

Gold market was steady with limited offtake and ready gold was placed at Rs. 98/3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68/8.

Later on the market was steady and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	163	0	0
Forward Silver	161	4	0
Ready Gold	98	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 6.—During the week cotton prices declined by about Rs. 13 per candy on extensive speculative unloading and active selling.

Owing to shortage of staple cotton various types of cotton reached ceiling levels and other remaining descriptions were tending to higher levels. The Government immediately issued an amendment to the control order empowering the Textile Commissioner to direct sale of any cotton at any price.

This move unnerved bulls who unloaded cotton particularly at a time

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on the 10th inst. being a Hindu Holiday.

when the bulk of the crop is gathered and stocks reached seasonal height.

Mills were not anxious buyers as the margin of profit had narrowed and cotton found no buyer.

This state impaired confidence and the market became nervous. But the facts remain that there is scarcity of good cotton. Indian cotton is selling 11 cents under American cotton prices and next year the area under cotton cultivation is not likely to increase.

As soon as the peak of the movement is over we look for restoration of confidence and believe present prices are attractive.

The market opened today at Rs 444 for May delivery and advanced to Rs. 448 on active buying and short covering. The decline was too rapid and the market is entitled to a reaction.

Later on there was active buying which hardened May control at Rs 452. The buying was based on expectations of Japan buying Indian cotton but Amreica is more interested to supply American cotton. Thereafter there was some realising and May steadied at Rs. 450/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I. C. C. May	450	0	0
I. C. C. July	460	0	0
I. C. C September	466	8	0

STOCK OF COTTON

	Bales
Total Supply	2525181
Total Exports	249134
Despatch by Rail	226128
Mill Consumption	849655
Total Stock in Bombay	1201764

INDIAN CTTON PARITY

Indian Cott on May Contract is 1993 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

BOMBAY April 5.

	High	Low	Close
I C C May	451	442	443
I C C July	461	453/8	454/12
I C C Sept.	468	460/8	461/12
Karachi May	41/9/6	46/11	46/12/3

BOMBAY PRODUCE

The local produce market was weak today with utter absence of any buying. Offices have no interest and local mills are holding aloof.

Groundnuts G.I.P. Stations Khandesh quality sellers at Rs. 22, Latur Rs. 21, N. S. Ry. Khandesh quality Rs. 21/4 and bold Rs. 20/12.

Bazar terms Khandesh groundnuts Rs. 116 to Rs. 117, bold Rs. 108/8 to Rs. 108.

Groundnut oil mill delivery Rs. 13/6 and Tank Wagon delivery Rs. 13/- no buyer.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 5.

May	28.04+09
May Highest	28.07+12
May Lowest	27.96+01
July	28.18+18
October	28.20+24
December	28.23+21
January	23.20+21
March	28.24+16
May	28.21+17
Middling Spot	28.63+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	27.97+26
July	28.09+28
October	28.18+30
December	28.24+28
March	28.26+22
Middling Spot	27.75+15

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

May	28.01
July	28.09
October	28.09

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 5.

Silver Spot 44-1 Forward 44d Gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 5.

T. T. London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.45 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.36 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, April 5.

United States price of foreign silver	71.1 cents
New York buying price	70-3/4 cents

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, April 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop)	unoffered
Australian Wheat (bulk) 64/6 April	April quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	unoffered

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, April 6.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. -/5 15/16

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32.

London Bank Bulying T. T. 1/6 1/32

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th months.

New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 3/4.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 3/4.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/4 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 302 1/2.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 299.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 297 3/4 one month.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 3650.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79 1/2.

Java Bank Selling T. T. D. D. ——

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 157.

CROSS RATE

New York/London dol 4.03 3/8-4.03-1/2.

London/Hongkong 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32

London/Singapore 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70 480.30

London/Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.30-40

London/Stockholm Kr 16.85-95

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-19.36

London/New York dol. 4.02-1/2 4.03-1/2

London/Montreal dol. 4.43-4.45

London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-10.70

London/Java Fl. 7.58-7.62

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold London £8-12-3.

Gold New York dol. 35

Silver London 44d.

Silver New York 70 3/4.

London Discts. 3 months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts 6 months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

BOMBAY, April 6.

Gold Rs. 98/0/0

Silver Rs. 163/4/0

Sovs. Rs. 68/12/0

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c, Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 3 months 1/2 p.c. 6 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone: Good Enquiry.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 6.

Tata Ordinary 520; Tata Deferred 2940; Indian Iron 57/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 52/8; Bombay Dyeing 2400; Central India 465; Century 1035; Gokak 361/4; Kohinoor 812/8; Simplex 382; Andhra Valley 1880; Tata Hydro 217/8; Tata Power 1990; Associated Cement 250/8; Belapur 276/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 622/8.

Castorseeds Bombay Rs. 21/8, Navlakhi March/May delivery Rs. 21/10 and Goa March/May delivery Rs. 21/12. Tone quietly steady.

Linseed quiet. Ready Brown bold Rs. 24, Bombay March/May Rs. 23/14 Satna Rs. 23/8, Navlakhi delivery Rs. 24/7 and Vizagapatam Rs. 23/4.

DEFENDING THE HEALTH AND fighting efficiency of the Armed Forces of the United Nations against all vile insects has been the supreme task of the Flit soldier.

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You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. **OTOGEN** improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in **SWITZERLAND** upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of **HOLLYWOOD** are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of **OTOGEN** by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that **GLASS TUMBLER** turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in **ENGLAND** and is now available in India. Commence taking **'OTOGEN'** immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking **OTOGEN**.

In order to popularise **OTOGEN** in India the price is to be Rs. 5|- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30|- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

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SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

WELCOME TO KHER MINISTRY. CRYING NEED FOR PLAYGROUNDS. ENTERTAINMENT TAX MUST GO COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING—A FARCE! ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S "ROBBERY." HOW SPORT IS FLEECED BY CONTRACTORS. COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION NEEDED. A MINISTRY FOR SPORT.

I offer my hearty Congratulations to Balasaheb Kher on his resumption of the Premiership of our province after the lapse of six years and a half. During this long period, Congress was in political wilderness, in consequence of which the good work begun by the Kher Ministry had to be suspended. Now I hope that with greater power at their elbow, they will be able to render much greater service to the people of this province during the coming five years than they were able to do during their short regime in the past.

Of course the serious problems of food and cloth will receive their first attention. The question of prohibition will perhaps come next in their list of priority. Then there are many other matters which will demand thus prompt handling. I have no doubt that the Ministers who will be in charge of one or the other department will pay their earnest and immediate attention to them.

CRYING NEED FOR PLAYGROUNDS

But the question of sport cannot be left in cold storage for an indefinite period. On it depends the health and physical development of the younger generation. Balasaheb who is keenly interested in sport, knows it as well as anybody else. I hope therefore he will take up the matter in hand at an early date.

The most urgent need of our province in general and our city in particular is a large number of play grounds. I wish some of our mills and factories could be removed from the heart of the city to the suburbs to make room for them. It will not only relieve the terrible congestion, but make the city cleaner, healthier and more beautiful. In any case, we must have more recreation and playing grounds in all parts of the city. Bombay which claims to be "the urbs prima in Indis" is wolefully backward in this respect—even in comparison with other Indian cities like Calcutta and Madras, let alone the leading cities of the West

ENTERTAINMENT TAX MUST GO

Then the iniquitous tax in the shape of the Entertainment Tax must go. I do not mind if it remains on other forms of recreation like theatres and cinemas, but it must not touch sport. Terribly backward as we are in most of the games as compared to the western countries —and even Japan—Owing to our various handicaps—we should not be tied hand and foot by the Government any longer. We have suffered long enough in the past—almost mutely. Now the old era must be changed. The day of begging for sport must be ended at once.

Just imagine the Government levying a charge of 25 per cent on all gates receipts! They do not even exclude the people who pay only two annas for admission to see a match. Upto three years ago the gate-charges upto five annas were excluded from taxation. But when the rates were doubled, even one anna payers were not spared! It was only after a strong and intense agitation in these columns the minimum figure was raised to two annas.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING—A FARCE!

All this was done, I suppose, in the name of preventing the monetany inflation. Whatever might be the reason, this import has no place in the field of sport.

In the past the Government did precious little for the development of sport—or for the physical well-being of the people for the matter of that. The Kher Ministry had tried to help our schools and akhadas by making them some annual grants. But that was far from enough. They made a good beginning to by starting the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivali.

In view of the magnitude of the problem—the problem of making two crores of people of our province healthy and strong—these are mere flea-bites. I have no doubt Premier Kher realises this fully. He knows it also too well that the compulsory physical training enforced in our schools and colleges is a farce. Nobody takes it serious. By and by the Ministry will have to tackle these problems more seriously and energetically. So long as our people remain physically unfit, our independence, will not be worth a moment's purchase. So let us bend all our energies to improve their wretched condition.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE

I am keenly looking forward to the day when all our sporting bodies—particularly provincial organisations—and schools and Colleges would have their own play-grounds, and they will be given every assistance by the State and the Municipalities and full scope for development. They must be free from all taxation, whether provincial or Central.

I fail to understand why sport should be taxed in the manner it is being done at present. I have already referred to the Entertainment Tax which impedes the growth of every sporting body what I insist on is that every pie collected through sport must be devoted to its own development. The Government should not take a share from it.

In this I do not include horse or grey-hound raicng. Let the Government tax these gambling institutions as heavily as it likes. Personally I would prefer their complete abolition in our country, as it is the cause of ruination to many people.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S "ROBBERY."

Then there is the Income-Tax. I can not understand why sporting bodies which are not profit-making concerns for shareholders benefit should be saved by the Central Government. I hope our National Government when it comes into being would stop this robbery. It is most surprising that a State which does practically nothing for the development of sport in this country should think of making a hole in the poor coffers of those benevolent bodies which are trying to do their little bit despite many serious handicaps in their way. It is always a stiff problem for National and provincial bodies when they have to send a representative side outside their domains or run a competition or arrange matches for -up-country or foreign teams. While the Government cannot see its way to render any financial assistance to these bodies they have no compunction in depriving them of their meagre resources in one way or another.

HOW SPORT IS FLEECED BY CONTRACTORS

While our sporting bodies are living between the Scylla and Charibdis of the State there is a third party which is relieving them of their hard-earned money—I mean of coarse the stand-contractors. Here is a glaring example of how they fleece sport. The B.H.P.A. colleeted about Rs. 35,000 during this season of which the contractor took away Rs. 14,000. And the Governments' share by way of' Entertainment Tax was about Rs. 7,000. So, actually the Association lost three-fifths of their takings in this manner. After the Central Government has taken its quota. I do not know what will be left to the Association for promoting hockey in Bombay!

If the Association had a permanent stadium or stands of its own at least the first part of the drain could have been avoided. I hope the Congress Ministry would come to the aid of the B.P.H.A. in this behalf. They should permit it to erect permanent stands—and a Club House— on its ground, so that it may save the

(Continued on Page 16)

Let us talk it over

So here we have a galaxy of six women legislators each one of them taking a seat along with men on her own merit.

Of course we wish that instead of these six and one more, Shuffi Tyabji, there had been at least a dozen more if not fifty! Doesn't man the superior ridicule our demand for fifty per cent representation though we make up half the population? But we cannot blame him either—can we? —for as compared with this, we are preponderantly illiterate. Moreover very few of us have experience in public life and fewer still know the tricks of the trade. (Oh, yes, there are so many and we must learn them quick!) No need to fight shy of the word "trade." If we do it sincerely even just for the benefit of our own class and the children, we shall have more than served the people.

*

Isn't it a truism to say that the problems of women and children ultimately mean the problems of the people? Here, then, is plenty of work awaiting our women legislators' urgent attention the problems of food, housing, health, and education. There is going to be an immediate tests of their abilities. They'll have to work hard and show foresight and enterprise. There's no time to be lost in preparing blue prints and wrangling over details and expenditure, so far as food and housing are concerned. It is for them to hammer this fact into the heads of their colleagues who are likely to be pre-occupied with long term problems such as prohibition, industrialization and what not. It is really high time we became more aggressive in our demands. It pays in the long run!

And how will our representatives do it? Not merely by preparing reports, making speeches in the Assembly and issuing statements to the press. They will have to be on the various committees, commissions and above all, in the administration proper. Then alone will they be able to give concrete shape to their ideas. So far, we have been denied any direct participation in handling matters concerning food, housing or education. Just a glance at the existing Food Committees, Cloth Control Boards and various other advisory bodies will show where we figure in the scheme of things. But now the whole structure has changed and we shall have our day.

*

Like the rest of the world, the student world too has its own classes. Arts students are the lotus eaters belonging to the Royal class, while mathematicians and scientists form a sort of proletariat within which the medicos become a minority group having its own peculiar interests. Generally they seldom figure in the news items of students' 'hartal' or other political demonstrations.

One can, therefore, imagine the panic caused in Delhi's posh and secluded Hardinge college when its fair and gentle medicos marched to the Assembly Halls demanding 'Apne ghar men apna raj." "Be gad, Sir, how on earth these ladies in seclusion caught this nefarious contagion of patriotism.

Congrats sisters upon your debut and the fine slogan demanding: "Apna ghar men apna raj", when the Three Firungees are at large!!

—Leela.

Badminton In U. S. & Canada

BY MISS TARA DEODHAR,

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPION 1942-44 AND NOW A STUDENT OF BIO-CHEMISTRY IN THE WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Ever since coming to America to Study my special subject, I had a mind to take part in some of the leading 'Badmintin tournaments either of New York, California or Chicago.

I was however too busy in getting settled down to my studies, particularly to the strenuous practical part of it for the last six months and could not practise the game seriously nor could leave my univercity. Madison which is the name of the university town is mostly full of students whose standard of badminton and tennis is mediocre. I have been therefore going to the Y.M. C.A.(which is near)for better game twice a week. As a result, I am keeping quite fit and hope to regain my old form which helped me to gain the All-India Singles title a few years ago.

THE SEASON.

Now spring is in the air in Madison (my place of residence) but we have snow and rain very often. Summer will begin from the end of May and the weather will stay nice warm till the end of September. These thus will be the months when touring for open events badminton tennis, base ball etc. will be more pleasant and enjoyable and I mean to take advantage of the happy weather as much as possible.

Relying on the advent of the spring and the consequent change for the better in the weather conditions I have made my plans and preparations to travel to Chicago to take part in what are called the mid-west badminton Championships, which will be played in the last week of March. In my subsequent article, I will be in a position to give the results and my own ideas on American badminton where we Indians can stand in comparison to the champions of the foreign countries.

I mean of course, to take part in all the 3 events singles, doubles the mixed. Mr. Carl Sauyer, who is a professor in the physical education department, Wisconsin University is a good tennis and badminton player is in charge of the coaching of our tennis and badminton teams for the inter-varsity Championships. I am getting a few very good tips from him to improve my game and it is likely that I may partner him in mixed at the mid-west Championships of Chicago.

POPULAR IN CANADA.

Badminton is extremely popular in Canada, Toranto, and Montreal, where a number of tournaments are held at the leading clubs, specially meant for the game. Douglas Grant, the Editor of the badminton section in the 'Canadian' sports monthly' claims himself to be the world's professional Champion. Recently he was challenged by Stan Cutts a well-known British born professional of Toranto's Carlton Club. The results of their matches will be out soon.

As I see it the titles such as World's professional Champion, world's leading player etc. are selfstyled and show the supremacy of the player only in Canada U.S.A. and perhaps Great Britain. Due to lack of an international tournament, it is difficult to compare the standards of their game in different countries. There is a proposal afoot to start an international tournament in badminton to be run on the lines of the famous Davis Cup in tennis. Discussions about what will be called 'The Thomas Cup' are now in progress and have attracted the attention of all badminton players. I am sure the All-India Badminton Asseciation and the leading players in India will be much interested to know this. With speedy means of communication now possible afrer the war, the world will be a small single continent,where a community of players is bound to be established for mutual aid and improvement.

CANADIAN VISIT.

In a reply to a letter from the Indian Badminton Association, inviting a Canadian team to India, Les Johnston the President of the Canadian badminton Association says "War-created conditions prevented sending out a team to India but our difficulties should be overcome next fall (Winter) if the Indian Association is inclined to repeat this compliment". Certainly badminton matches between India and Canada should help to foster sport relationship between the two countries and offer an interesting comparison of the game.

Besides the Mid-West Championships of Chicago, the East and the West Championships usually played in New York and California respectively are the touch-stone of merit here in the game. Some of the top-class players who take part in these tournaments are Ken Davidson, Joe Watters and David Freeman,the national Champion for the last 3 years Ranking women players are Helen Gibson (No.1) and Janet Wright(No.2)

'Bird Chatter and 'Bird Cage' are the two leading publications, devoted exclusively to badminton. The former is published by theAmerican association and the latter is a publication of the Chicago badminton Club.

AN EXCELLENT SHORT.

The announcement in the fall of 1945 that Ken Davidson and Joe Watters had successfully completed the 'Shooting of a film, depicting badminton aroused a storm of interest among badminton lovers through out U.S.A. This movie short is now released and is shown in this country along with the full length feature film 'The Spell bound'. This Pete Smith speciality 'Badminton' has been chosen as a M.G.M. Studio's best short of the year 1945 and will represent this Studio at the 'Academy Award voting'.

The movie features Ken Davidson, the American Professional Champion and Joe Watters, another best player and Ben Blue, a Comedy Star. An average spectator, while watching Ken & Joe play a seven-point-match for fifteen minutes gets to know how fast, strenuous and spectacular, a good game of badminton can be.

From a badminton view point, it is not purely instructive but gives an idea as to how the game should be played, for,Davidson shows the grip, the serve and the basic shots-the forehand and the backhand.The game itself is built up for excitement and entertainment and seems very good when Pete Smith's dialogue is added to the action. Some of the shots give an excellent demonstration of proper footwork and racket-handling.

This good short film is likely to be shown in India to and those interested in badminton should not miss the opportunity to witness it with attention.

LADY LEGISLATORS OF BOMBAY

A group photo of the six Congress women members of the Bombay Legislature. From left to right are Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Tarabai Modak, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Gore, Miss Indumati Chimanlal and Mrs. Ellava Sambrani.

Study Nook

Mid-summer Malady

"Hearts in Distress" by John Joachim Carlsson, published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price Rs. 3-12.

The disease of the heart is a virulent type of malady and it often plays a trick upon the doctor! Not so the umpteen distresses of the heart. If treated properly in the germinal stage, many a wedlock accepted in haste as well as home-breakings are easily averted.

In this little volume Mr. Carlsson presents for the benefit of his readers a good many common yet interesting cases of troubled hearts which had approached him for a diagonisis. Though his handling at times appears to be a bit too detached and harsh, his sincere and sympathetic manner creates confidence in his goodly intentions. Despite the fact that the situations considered herein are *essentially of the Western Society, nonetheless their human and psychological aspect certainly appeals to all people. The author's skill* in locating the human failings and foibles hidden behind the thick covering of romance, chivalry, and self-pity will be of immense help to the young as well as not-so-young, the married and about to be married, lads in love and damsel's in distress.

L. J.

PAKISTAN LITERATURE

Is India Geographically one? By Dr. Kazi Saiduddin Ahmed. Published by Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf. Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. Price annas six.

Politico-Regional Division of India. By Dr. Kazi Saiduddin Ahmed. Published by Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. Price annas six.

Fiscal Fabric. By Ahmad Shafi, Published By Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. Price annas six.

The above are pamphlets in the Pakistan Literature Series dealing with three aspects of Pakistan published by Muhammad Ashraf of Lahore. Though the booklets have been published under the authority of the Committee of writers of the All-India Muslim League, we are told that the views expressed in them do not necessarily represent the official views of the League.

"PAKISTAN & "NOORISTAN"

Common Sense on Pakistan. By Dr. G. M. D. Sufi. Published by Bombay Muslim Students' Federation. Price Rupee one.

Dr. Sufi in the preface to this book says that he is not a member of the All-India Muslim League and that his book is written with the desire to assist people engaged in thinking out the present problem of our motherland. and to suggest "a peaceful solution by showing respect for the Hindu sentiment about the unity of India and regard for the Muslim demand for Pakistan." One may not agree with the views of the author or his exposition of the subject, but the book is worth perusal. In a postscript the author says. "The term 'Pakistan' is appropriately applied to the north zone. No such simple term has been in use for Bengal and Assam. I would propose 'Nuristan' (pronunciation 'Nooristan'), meaning the land of light or lustre, as Bengal and Assam receive the rays of the sun prior to any other province in India."

RECONSTRUCTION BETWEEN TWO WARS

Europe has just seen the end of the greatest war known to history. The victorious nations are turning, their minds to the problems of making good the material damage, of giving production and trade a chance to pick up again, and of creating conditions in which the exchange of goods and services on a world-wide scale can develop to the advantage of all.

At this moment it may be of interest to recall the ways in which kindred questions were approached on the morrow of the First World War, twenty-five years ago. Not much time had passed after that conflict ended, before the victors had decided that it was necessary, in the interests of the settlement they had devised, to assist the countries upon which post-war conditions were weighing most heavily, and this task fell to the League of Nations. The help given consisted in loans issued under the auspices of the League, and in advice and consultation on financial questions, including those involved in the resettlement of exchanged populations. Austria, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Danzig and Estonia were thus assisted.

These measures of financial reconstruction were not accompanied by any stipulations as regards commercial policy. It was assumed that when financial order and exchange stability had been re-established, States would again apply the relatively liberal policies which had characterised the pre-war years.

The study now appearing, **"The League of Nations Reconstruction Schemes in the Inter-War Period"**, (1945. II. A.8—171 pages . . . 5/- 1.25) besides outlining the principles upon which the schemes were built and tracing the manner in which they were carried out, shows how, in the event, financial equilibrium in each country with which the League was concerned was achieved with much less difficulty than had been anticipated, while on the other hand there was a failure to achieve stability in world economic conditions. Indeed, as time passed and as the prospects for concerted action in economic matters on the international plane faded, the pursuit of self-sufficiency set ever narrower limits to the advantages many countries could derive from an upward turn of the business cycle, and aggravated the ills experienced when the curve was downward. Such were the conditions over a large part of Europe on the eve of the Second World War.

LITTLE LAYS AND PLAYS by Kailasam pp 80 Rs. 1/4 (Madhav Sons Madras, Bangalore): 15 lays and 3 plays.

The poems vary from dry. humour to pathos; the playlets portray episodes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharath and a monologue. N.H.P.

Civics For Students

Principles of Civics by Dr. B. A. Saletore (Publishers, B. J. Paul & Co. Madras.

This book is written as a textbook for the Intermediate Students of the Bombay University. The author says it is primarily meant for those who wish to have a grasp of some of the fundamentals of civics and it is intended to serve an introduction to the study of civics.

The treatment is lucid and not verbose. The book will be suitable as a text-book—as it covers the syllabus of the Bombay Intermediate examination. But the scope of the book and of the subject of civics and politics remains limited if it is to serve as a book for general readers. The writer has divorced Civics from ethics and also from economics which is very undesirable. The very fundamental conception of Civics is ethical—to do good, and also economic—to live happily, as also political—to live securely and freely.

The writer has also not touched the various other aspects and principles of a citizen's life—economic, physical, religious, educational and cultural. The concept, scope and nature of civics to-day are very wide. One cannot ignore these aspects of civics if its rights are to be understood.

S.V.P.

"A book that few will lay down once they have started it." —*Statesman.*

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following note is by C. K. N.:—

'Mudra Rakshasam,' which depicts 'Chanakya Tantram' or State-Craft and Power Politics, is a story full of thrills, excitements, subtle suggestions and conspiratorial genius.

Insulted by Nandas who preceded the Mauriyas as rulers of Pataliputra Chanakya is determined on revenge. He works out an elaborate plan of spying and rivalries and skilfully manipulates a palace revolution . Though he succeeded in disposing of the Nandas and enthrone Chandragupta. Mauriya, the path was still beset with thorns and pitfalls. So long as Rakshasa who was minister of the Nandas was not brought over, there was danger to the new regime.

But Rakshasa remained steadfast in his loyalty to the Nandas and preferred to have Malayaketu as the King. Chanakya grasps the entire situation in a sweep and sets to sow seeds of suspicion in an attempt to frustrate and then isolate Rakshasa Modern Machiavelian technique pales into insignificance in the face of the 'tantras' employed by Chanakya who ultimately succeeds in his objective.

Rakshasa is caught in Chanakya's ... And in the hour of his victory, Chanakya, instead of being vindictive, compliments Rakshasa for his sense of loyalty and was confident that he would serve his new King as he did his predecessors. Rakshasa bows to Chanakya's will and is made minister of Chandragupta.

This Sanskrit play, rendered in Tamil, by a member of the staff of the South Indian Welfare Society's High School, Matunga, was recently enacted by the girls of that school, who showed intelligence and comprehension and entered into the spirit of the theme. Their acting was well appreciated by the audience. Besides the programme included seven items of dance and drama, as well as a force enacted by the schoolboys.

★ ★ ★

Brother Jiwandas Merchant has written the following description of his "Visit to Zoo":—

During my recent visit to the Zoo at Mysore, I saw there many different kinds of monkeys, birds and animals. The lions and tigers are kept in large enclosures, with trees for shade and pools of water around. The polar bears have an icy pool to lie in, and large blocks of ice are put into a cave for them to sit on. Inside the cave it is dark, as they are not accustomed to the brilliant sun.

A large open space of tufts of grass

Brother Ramnath Kapoor (left) of Ahmedabad and Brother Radhakrishin Kewalram (right) of Ghotki, Sind.

burnt brown, and shady patches, is enclosed by a railing for the kangaroos from Australia. These animals are very strange. The female kangaroo carries her young baby in a bag in her stomach, when the hunters are chasing her. When she gives birth to her baby, it is as small as a thumb.

There are many different kinds of monkeys there, such as gorilla, chimpanzee, baboon, etc. The weight of a gorilla is considered to be twice that of a man. The chimpanzee has whiskers round his face. And the baboon is an ugly fellow with red face. These monkeys are very clever at tricks.

* * *

Here is a fine catch:—

Say to a friend: "Do you know, a minute ago I made a wireless set?"

Your friend will look very puzzled and say: "It is impossible."

Then you say: "I got two wires, and laid them on the ground and took one away, which made a wire less!"

★ ★ ★

A teacher had dealt with wearisome iteration on the part played by carbohydrates. proteins and fats respectively in the upkeep of the human body. At the end of the lesson the usual test questions were put.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?" was the first one.

There was silence till one girl replied: "Breakfast, dinner and tea!"

★ ★ ★

Everyone of you must join the Fort Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, Please send for its enrolment forms and full particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage.

Miss A. S. Sita, Secretary, New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Boys and Girls of Delhi and New Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

The past and present of art—Pet aversion of rulers and leaders—Excuse to avoid art not valid—State help ends before beginning—A.I.R. under new management—Constitution of the Consultation Board—Centenary of Shri Tyagaraja—Late Khan Saheb Aladiyakhan.

Indian art has not yet concluded its odyssey which it undertook with the advent of foreign rule in its homeland, it is not likely to regain in the near future, the firm anchorage in life from which it was released. The divorce of art from life is one of the gifts, to India, of the modern age—the age of "civilisation", and to it should be attributed her aesthetic insusceptibility and, to some extent, her economic impoverishment. Art for life's sake is the goal towards which Indians need to be trained again to march.

Excuses Not Valid

In the olden days art was a vital interest of the people. Today it is a luxury to the rich, an intellectual exercise to the educated, an entertainment to the pleasure-seekers and a merchandise to the fastidious art-traders. The responsibilty of such an alarming contrast between the past and present should be apportioned between the rulers and leaders of the country. The Government has, hitherto, treated art as its pet aversion and state patronage to the same as a function outside its purview. The intelligentsia have regarded art as anything else than an essential expression of life. Consequently art is left without patronage and people are kept away from the benefits of art.

The prospects of state patronage in some form which appeared to be rather bright a few days ago following the organisation of an art section in the Information and Arts Department have now receded. The budget session of the Central Legislative Assembly has dismissed, for the time being, the claim of Indian art to patronage in any shape and has, at the same time, revealed the peculiar mentality of some of the politicians with respect to art. Expenditure on art at a moment when people are starving was resented by Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar whose motion for a cut in the grant for the Information and Arts Department was passed by the Assembly and accepted by the Government.

The benevolent motive—the championship of the cause of the poor—also stood against art in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay recently but it was frustrated. The item on the agenda was the recommendation of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee for the construction of a municipal theatre for which a provision of two lakhs of rupees has been made in the budget. Some voices are reported to have urged for the construction of a dormitory for foot-walk sleepers instead of a theatre. The famine is due to the post-war scarcity of food-stuffs and not actually to the failure of crops, and it will not be relieved by the small grant denied to art. Likewise the construction of a municipal theatre will not furnish ground to the Co-operation to reject a demand for a dormitory for foot-walk sleepers.

No Funds In Music

It is surprising that education and enlightenment should have failed to foster aesthetic alertness on the part of some of the political leaders of note and members of self-governing bodies. Apathy to art in varying degrees is again one of the characteristics of those who are controlling the machinery of academic education. The University of Bombay devoted considerable time and thought to the proposal for the institution of a diploma in Indian music and it ultimately took a courageous step in accepting the same; but music is, thereafter, not allowed to distract the university's attention from the training in military science and other subjects, it is still waiting at the threshold of the Rajabai Tower for orders to proceed further.

The procedure adopted by the University for accepting music as a subject for diploma is illogical in the sense that it makes the beginning with examination and not education. Here the chief point in the argument against the right procedure will be 'want of funds." The Government of Bombay, which ought to have been a generous donor, has provided in the budget for 1946-47 grants for research and college, primary, secondary and adult education, but it has not been able to spare a pie for art—to provide funds for the foundation of a "school of Indian music" in the University.

Art—A Triviality

Poverty, famine or financial stringency is generally adduced by the Government and self-governing bodies as an excuse for rejecting a demand for encouragement to art, but no such emergency is cited as an excuse for effecting economy in the expenditure on other subjects. Famines, floods and poverty were not unknown in ancient India, but they could never damp the currents of art. Art was a life-force in the past. It is a 'triviality' today and, therefore, neglected by both the rulers and leaders of the political and cultural front.

Tajmahal, Ellora, Ajanta and the like were constructed to serve definite purposes. They are now valued as monuments of Indian art, because those who had ordered and financed their construction and those for whom they were intended were art-conscious people and never allowed utility to drive away beauty from such constructional undertakings. Modern India builds gigantic structures at times, but she remains unruffled if art is killed and buried deep in their foundations.

A Life-Force

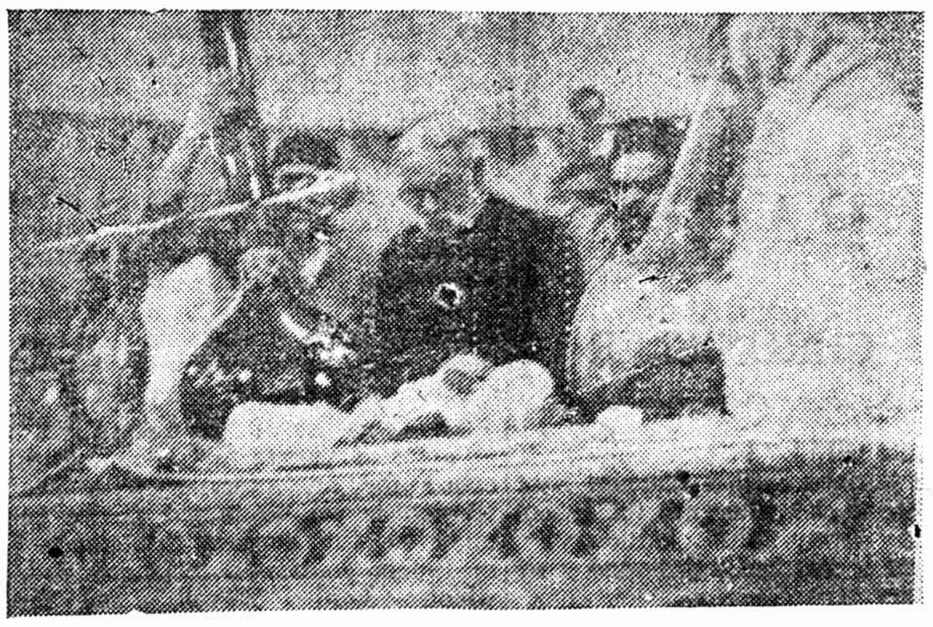
Art was interwoven in the fabric of Indian life mural decoration was an integral part of the houses of the rich as well as the poor. Artistic handicrafts were in daily use by the people. The young mother instinctively sings lullabies and pours music in the ears of the infant. The sailor sings chanties while loading or unloading cargo. Women in several provinces are known for their singing mania on the auspicious occasions like wedding. The classical music, though it was the vocation of the musician, had lent its shades with songs of women and village folks and had imported melody and rhythm in life. Now-a-days art is sought by Indians in museums, exhibitions and concert-halls, but it has lost its purpose and place in life and also its original high quality and standards.

The revivalists have failed to take a comprehensive view of art. Some of them shed crocodile tears on the plight of the indigenous arts and crafts, but they do not invite the hereditary artists and craftsmen to participate in the meetings and conferences in which they discuss the latter's condition and future. Moreover, the movement pioneered by them is intended to supply art to the class of their patrons—the upper-ten and not to the masses. The Indian National Congress has correctly diagnosed the causes of the economic poverty of the country and has discovered a potent remedy in the revival of cottage industries; but the approach made by it to the latter is only from the utilitarian angle. The Congress has touched industry and not art yet. It has not realised that Indian art in its comprehensive sense was one of the leading cottage industries.

Politics Eschews Art

Art was, so far, left out in the cold by the alien Government as a subject unworthy of state patronage. The art section recently added to the Information and Arts Department was the first move made by the Government in the direction of art, but it was swept away with the acceptance by the Legislative Assembly, of the motion for a cut in the grant for the Department. The Assembly ought to have retained the art section or created another similar machinery and indicated the system of its administration and programme of work.

Some of the politician—philistines look upon art as a luxury—as a fashion and not as a great cultural asset and an important economic factor.



Gan Samrat Alladiya Khan concluding the All India Music Conference held in Bombay two years ago.

Politics being freely preached by those who happen to be accredited leaders of the people and who are in a position to carry the latter with themselves has assumed the proportion of a country-wide creed; but one sometimes fails to understand its logic as it apparently aims at the resurrection of India as a free country and not as her artistic and cultural regeneration. The Congress ministries were in power in some provinces before the outbreak of the war, but they steered clear of art. The Congress should go nearer art and recognise it as a nation-building force when it regains power shortly.

Future Of A. I. R.

During the course of his reply to the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the motion for a cut in the grant for the Information and Arts Department on March 12, Sir Akbar Hydari, Member in charge of the Department, is reported to have revealed that the All-India Radio will be under the direction of a semi-autonomous body as soon as possible. Probably the British Broadcasting Corporation will be followed as a model for the administration of the Indian Broadcasting machinery on new lines. The formulation of a scheme is said to be under way to make the latter, more responsive to the public opinion if not an independent body.

The soundness of the administrative policy will depend upon the constitution of and the qualifications and strength of the non-officials on the consultative board. Under the present circumstances the appointment of the non-official members will be made by selection. The Government should, therefore, select people who are experienced and competent. Music is the principal fact in the programme of the radio. The policy hitherto followed by the officialdom with respect to it needs immediate revision. The consultative board will do justice to music only when its personnel includes some music scholars and musicians of eminence and broad outlook and is guided by them. It should also be in touch with the music-world.

Honour Thyagaraja

Thyagaraja was a great celebrity of the Carnatic-school of the Indian music. He was the last of the galaxy of saint-composers and musicians who had sought liberation through music and poetry and had raised Indian music to a high level. The songs left by him were composed and sung by him. They are rich in literary and musical values and are esteemed as "high music" in the south and rendered as such by musicians.

The Centenary of the Samadhi of the great saint and master composer-musician falls in January 1947. It should be celebrated on a grand scale and as a national festival throughout the country and not merely in the South. The North and South are not prevented by their linguistic divergences from doing honour to politicians and they should not fail to join hands in doing honour to great musicians. Bombay should celebrate the Centenary in a manner worthy of its fair name and should subscribe liberally to the funds needed for raising a memorial to Thyagaraja.

Great Loss To India

In the death of Sangeet Samrat Khansaheb Aladiyakhan India has lost one of the oldest and ablest exponents of the Hindustani school of the Indian music with him has ended almost a century of the Hindustani school. To Aladiyakhan music was a mission of life. He had attained the dignified position of an authority, because he had pursued music as devotion and not as a mercenary interest. He passes away at a time when India needs authorities like him for guidance and advice in raising the standards of the classical music.

The Khansaheb had in spite of his advanced age graced the All-India Music Conference held in Bombay two years ago and had provided a grand finale to it with his masterly music. The Conference had derived additional strength and weight from his presence. Later on he was honoured with a purse by the Vikramaditya Bimillenium Celebration Committee which had organised the Conference.

Warm tributes were paid to the late Khansaheb by several speakers in the condolence meeting which was held at the Blavatsky Lodge on March 28 under the presidentship of the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar. The raising of a memorial was suggested by some speakers and also the President. Honour to musicians of the standing and calibre of the late Khansaheb should be the concern of the whole city and not merely of the musicians and music-lovers. Bombay ought to consider its duty to perpetuate the memory of the great artiste who has left his mark on the music history of India.

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey

The player who made the overcall on the South hand has a lot of master points (the points which experts receive when they win national tournaments) but not nearly as many as this typical "sucker bid" cost him.

West opened the diamond queen, led the jack when next he got in, and the third time he got in he pulled all declarer's trumps. South had three honour tricks and wound up making all three of them. But he never got another and his overcall cost 900 points.

It simply does not pay to make overcalls (particularly in minor suits) on honour trick values. "Why, I had a good original bid" in the standard excuse for such profitless ventures. But overcalls must be measured in playing tricks not in honour tricks, and many a hand which is a perfectly safe and sound opening bid doesn't come close to being a good overcall.

In this case, South ran into a bad distribution and his loss was cut by the fact that East-West could probably make game (though not at hearts). But South's bid was totally unsound because it risked a penalty to gain a partial score at best.

Neither side vulnerable
West dealer

	NORTH ♠ J 7 6 1 ♡ J 8 3 ◇ 4 ♣ Q J 5 4 3	
WEST ♠ 9 ♡ A K 6 5 2 ◇ Q J 10 9 8 ♣ A 7		EAST ♠ K Q 10 8 4 ♡ Q 7 ◇ 5 3 ♣ K 10 6 2
	SOUTH ♠ A 5 3 ♡ 10 9 4 ◇ A K 7 6 2 ♣ 9 8	

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♡	Pass	1♠	2◇
Dbl.	All pass		

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"CHALO DILLI"!

Was it Babu Subhas Chandra Bose or someone else who gave the Indian National Army this battle-cry? Whoever it was had a profound sense of history.

Down through the ages, since times immemorial, diverse men have been saying, CHALO DILLI. Not necessarily in these two words, for Delhi was not always Delhi or Dilli. It was Indraprasatha and, later, Shajehanabad. But always it was the focal point for every visitor to India—be he conqueror, trader, pilgrim or just a tourist.

CHALO DILLI! Alexander, intent on world mastery, might thus have exhorted the tired men of his army when they refused to cross the Jhelum. Babar must have urged his tough horsemen from Central Asia with the same slogan, as also his descendants—Humayun and Akbar—when they made their bid for the empire of Hindustan. Before them the Chinese travellers, Hiun Tsang and and Fa'hien, must have left the plains of Tartary to cross the Himalayas, impelled by the same vision of Delhi. Ahmed Shah Durrani gave the call CHALO DILLI to his Pathans, even as the Mahratta chieftains gave the same call to the sturdy warriors of the western ghats—and the issue was decided in the third battle of Panipat.

Meanwhile, one day Sir Thomas Rowe had said CHALO DILLI and sailed for India, though it was in Agra that he presented his petition to Emperor Jehangir. For some years of the Mughal rule, Delhi was deprived of its status as the capital of Hindustan—till Shahjehan grew nostalgi and ordered, CHALO DILLI!

CHALO DILLI! Conqueror and ruler, soldier and mariner, trader and tourist, Pathan and Portugese, the Mughal and the Briton, the Chinese and the Dutch, the Frenchman and the Mahratta—they have all, at some moment of history, felt impelled to CHALO to DILLI! More than once, the destiny of our land has been decided at the gates of this city—Mahabharat was fought veritably in its suburbs, and it was the breach in the city wall caused by British cannon fired from the Ridge that cost India her independence in the great revolt of 1857! But more of that later

CHALO DILLI!

Baffled by the eternal "Indian Question", frightened by the tell-tale shadow of the coming revolt being cast on the Indian landscape, finding it difficult to stay and yet unprepared to quit, Lord Pethick Lawrence, too, in his own feeble voice, gave the call, CHALO DILLI, and launched the latest invasion of India.

He has come, attended not by Generals and Commanders but by diplomats including Sir Stafford Cripps, who knows very well the political terrain of Delhi, having already led to success an empire-saving diplomatic campaign in 1942. They have come armed not with guns and bombs—these are here already and need not be imported—but with sweet smiles and honeyed words, promises and pledges. They will not make a frontal attack but lay a thick smoke-screen of pious-sounding platitudes, throw the nationalist forces into confusion over seats and percentages and boundaries and minority rights, and thus once again avert the impending loss of India to their empire

CHALO DILLI!

Make no mistake about it. The Mission has not come to India for the purpose of bestowing Freedom on us. It does not require anyone, least of all the aged Secretary of State for India, to travel all the weary way to Delhi to do that. In one word and in one moment, Britain can release India from her stranglehold—IF Britain really and truly wants to free India. But that requires an attitude of penitence for all the wrongs that they have done to India during the last two centuries. Do we sense such a sense of shame, a sincere acknowledgment of Britain's historical "war guilt", an honest desire to make amends and reparations, in the statements of the British spokesmen? Frankly I DO NOT!

The long list of "representatives" of different parties and communities called for an interview with the Mission is the same old device to underline the hopeless "differences" in Indian politics—a technique with which Lord Wavell and Sir Stafford Cripps have already made us familiar. And certainly the postures of pious concern for Indian freedom ill become the legal and moral descendants of Clive, Hastings, Dyer and Linlithgow who have not yet repudiated, much less atoned for, the past crimes of British imperialism.

*

I have been asked why this Page has so far made no comment on the Lawrence Mission. It is because I, for one, do not think that it will give us the Freedom that all these years we have been striving for. I know that the pressure of events—in India and abroad—has forced the British Government to make a show of this kind. I know that the present British cabinet is less attached to the traditions of iron-heel imperialism than its predecessor. But I maintain that the difference is a difference in degree; it is change of strategy and not a change of heart. Indonesia and Greece (as much as India) should convince us that Labourite Britain has yet to change its imperialist spots.

More. I believe that neither this Mission nor any other Mission from Britain will or can have the desire or the power to give freedom to India. "Freedom does not descend to a people...." from an Imperial Airways plane!

The kind of freedom given to us will always be a sham. It will mean, in effect, a sharing of the spoils between the Indian exploiters and the foreign exploiters—Indo-British economic cooperation it will be called—with the British army remaining available to put down (so our ruling class will be assured) any "internal" trouble or to ward off (that ever-convenient bogey!) a Russian invasion via the northwest! The present cleavages between Hindu and Muslim, left over as a legacy, will remain and if there is civil war—why, then, the British troops happen to be present and will be immediately used to restore "peace" between the blood-thirsty warring tribes and sects of India, once again demonstrating to the world the desirability of the benevolent British power remaining in India—for the Indians' own good! And the vicious circle will start all over again .....

Am I then an incurable pessimist who sees no hope for his country? Is there no immediate prospect of Freedom? Is there no silver lining on the Delhi horizon? Yes, there is. Let us go to Delhi to see it. CHALO DILLI!

*

Round the city of Delhi there is a wall. Most of it is gone, but parts of it remain and you can still see that it was a strongly-built defence against an invader in the era before the long-range high-powered artillery was invented. Whenever a menacing horde approached the city, the people of Delhi would close all the city gates and, behind their circular stone wall, feel secure.

The wall, as you can still see, was made of solid and massive stones quarried from the ridges that ring round Delhi. It was built by the famous masons and builders of Delhi, Hindus and Muslims, who had worked together to erect the defences of their city.

It was this wall—or, to be more exact, its western section— that was the target of fierce and constant fire by the British artillery in 1857. The earth trembled with each shell-burst, the houses that were hit fell like a pack of cards, and the wall—the wall that was once considered impregnable—rocked and shook like an unsteady drunkard every time a shell found its target. By the afternoon, it was breached. The English General John Nicholson shouted an order and led the infantry attack. To the wall! To the wall!! A sizzling bullet from a patriotic rifle hit him just as he was about to jump over the breach. But there was a soldier at hand to give succour to the General, other soldiers to obey his command to go firing across the breach and into the city. He saw all his officers and men go through the breach and, in his dying moments, he gave a certificate of loyalty to the faithful retainer.

The wall was breached. Delhi was taken. India was conquered.

And the Union Jack went up the turrets of the Red Fort to proclaim the new sovereign Power.

The wall was once built by Indians, Hindus and Muslims, together. The shell that breached the wall was ordered by an English voice but fired by Indian hands. The "faithful" servant who saved the English General was an Indian. The cannoneer was a Hindu. The foot-soldier was a Muslim. The infantrymen who went charging through the breached wall, at the command of the foreign General, were both Hindus and Muslims!

The descendants of the faithful soldier and the accurate cannoneer are now rich and powerful men and live on vast lands granted to them by the "generous" conquerors of their country. Their prototypes are everywhere, always willing to breach the wall of Indian unity to oblige the foreign conquerors.

India will be free when this breach has been repaired and Indian unity made really impregnable against the attacks of the imperialists and their mercenary agents or dupes. Those who breached the wall will not, cannot, build it now. To expect them to do so is to fly in the history of history. It is WE who can build it again. Till we are UNITED, Imperialism will always get in through the breach!

It was at Delhi that India finally lost her freedom. Will it be at Delhi that we shall regain it?

*

CHALO DILLI!

And a cynic quotes the Persian proverb: **"Hunuz Dilli dur ast."** (Delhi is still far away)

So far—and yet so near!

*

Golwala

It is difficult to believe that K. B. Golwala, the young, rosy-cheeked, ever-smiling manager of THE STUDENT, and one of the most active workers of the student movement, is no more. Frail as he was, he was yet so full of energy and good spirits that, even when he is dead, one expects him any moment to burst through one's office door, bringing an article, a statement, an announcement of some meeting—and all in some good, progressive, radical cause.

Tragic, indeed, is death in the prime of life, as was Golwala's. But even more tragic were the circumstances of his death. He died of serious injuries received when an election meeting convened by some Communist workers in the mill area was stoned by some untraced miscreants. That such a pleasant and harmless individual like Golwala should be a victim of foul violence highlights the frightful tension that exists today in Indian politics, with sly and shrewd exploiters pulling the strings from behind the scenes, using every conceivable form of gangsterism to kill the radical movements among the people.

Golwala was a Communist. For obvious reasons the Communists have been the targets of vile attack by the agents of those whose economic interests are endangered by the growth of socialism and communism. But Communists have not been the only victims. While mourning for Golwala, I cannot with equal force condemn the dastardly attack on another friend of mine, Professor Humayun Kabir, who was mercilessly belaboured by fanatical followers of the League. Similar attacks have been made on other Congressmen by violent Ambedkerites and Leaguers, and in some cases, it is alleged, by Communists!

This importation of violence, even murder, in political controversy is a menace which should be immediately curbed, otherwise it will one day lead to Hitlerian blood-baths and the growth of fascist gangsterism.

*

"India Immortal"

With Uday Shankar tied up in his film production (which, I am happy to learn, is nearing completion at last), local dance-lovers have been deprived of their annual feast of the terpischorean art. But for stray recitals by Miss Shirin Vajifdar, we have hardly seen any dances during the 45–46 season. One expected to be compensated for it by the programme of music and Tagorean dance drama that the renowned music director of Bengal, Pankaj Mullick, and his group were to give at the Excelsior. But, unfortunately, Pankaj is laid up with acute dysentery and high blood pressure, and the programme has had to be cancelled.

The announcement that the People's Theatres's Central Troupe of Dancers and Musicians will be appearing at the Excelsior next week (from the 12th to the 18th) will, therefore, be doubly welcomed. For the I.P.T.A's dance troupe has been steadily carrying on—in some respects, carrying forward—the tradition of progressive art started by Uday Shankar and his Almorah Culture Centre.

The troupe has just returned from a three-month tour of eastern and northern India, giving their new programme of dances and the stirring patriotic ballet, INDIA IMMORTAL, at a dozen different cities including Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow, Delhi and Lahore, before large and appreciative audiences. In Delhi and Lahore they gave open-air performances.

I have written already about the I.P.T.A. ballet, INDIA IMMORTAL. Readers of the LAST PAGE will now have an opportunity of witnessing what, in my opinion, is one of the boldest and most delightful programmes ever presented on the Indian dance stage.

*

"Deewar"

Film Star Prithviraj Kapoor had ample reason to congratulate himself last week when his Prithvi Theatre play, DEEWAR, hit the century mark at the Opera House.

At a time when it is loudly asserted on all hands that the Indian stage is either dead or decadent, it is more than gratifying to see a modern play scoring such a splendid success. Hundred performances may be an ordinary affair in London's West End theatres or on New York's Broadway, but in India plays that have sustained audience interest for so long can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Deewar" has not only proved that, the cinema notwithstanding, a good stage play can still draw the crowds, it has also vindicated the claim of the progressives that popular art cannot be divorced from contemporary reality and the political aspirations of a people. The success of DEEWAR is in no small measure due to its allegorical handling of the theme of Hindu-Muslim friction caused and kept alive by the third party—the imperialist foreigner! The fact that Prithvi Theatre's mythological paly, SHAKUNTALA (though lavishly produced and competently acted) did not achieve even one fifth of the success of the politically-inspired DEEWAR has a significance which should not be lost sight of by producers of the stage and screen. At last the Box-office has given its verdict against "Art for art's sake" and "The public only wants to be entertained"—the two reactionary slogans of the commercial exploiters of art.

Humorous Skit

The Freedom To Die

By G. L. M.

The proposal of death duty has alarmed and frightened many, particularly the prosperous.

It has even been misunderstood. It does not enjoin upon anyone the duty to die. No one is obliged to die or be "liquidated"—not even the "parasitic plutocrat" or whatever the approved Marxian term may be. Suicide still remains not only a sin but a legal offence. By the way, if the law against suicide is abolished, would there be a great rush to the Hooghly for mass drowning? The instinct of self-preservation is so rooted in men and women that I have never been able to understand why people are prohibited from casting off their mortal coil.

After all, the community or the State did not help us in coming into the world; in most countries, they do not accept the obligation to keep the mass of people alive or provide them with either work or shelter or bread. So what earthly or even unearthly reason there is for "Law and Order" to interfere if we desire to give up voluntarily this life? So much so that not only are hunger-strikers in jail forcibly fed but at Nuremberg and elsewhere elaborate precautions are taken to see that the prisoners do not kill themselves before they are shot. They are even forcibly revived to have the privilege of being killed by others instead of by themselves.

No, if I were a Law Member (which is not likely) or had anything to do with law-making oreven law-breaking (civil, not criminal) abolish suicide as a crime. Whed the young boy was asked as to who said, "Give me freedom or give me death," he replied without hesitat: that it was Solomon—because Solomon had 700 wives. If the Fifth Freedom is freedom from prejudice, as Mr. Hofmeyr says, and the Sixth Freedom is, as Lin Yutang said, Freedom to be Free, the Seventh Freedom must be the Freedom to Die

*

The several Freedoms must keep pace with the many Internationals which go on multiplying. And those who resort to "fast unto death" at the slightest provocation do, indeed, assert this right to die on their own initiative. Not when God Wills it but by our own volition. But then God himself must be pretty bewildered and perplexed by the happenings on this sad planet where an Inter-Church Conference in Britain has declared recently that the atom bomb is the voice of God. It is a strange voice and a stranger God.

To revert, however, to Death Duty. It will apply, so one gathers, to all who die or are about to do so. Along with the undertaker and the press reporter and press photographer, the tax-gatherer will be present at the funeral and last rites of every rich man. Instead of only relatives and rivals worrying about "how much So-and-So left", the Tax authorities will pry into these secrets. Wills are to be subjected to the passage of Bills. People who have done rather well in life through fair means or foul will not be permitted to leave life in peace. Death will not as the poet said lose its sting but become more painful. The victory of grave will be shared by the Finance Department.

But pessimists who continuously bemoan that this old country is going to perdition are even afraid that the Very Rich might refuse to die and cheat the Finance Members of his hopes of revenue. The British King Charles II had, it will be remembered, to apologise for being a long time in dying. Supposing those whom the Estates Duty is to tax out of existence perform a unique act of civil disobedience, not by committing suicide but by declining to pass away?

Gandhiji has already expressed his desire to live for 125 years. A Russian scientist Alexander Bogomolet has discovered a serum ACS which would not only add length to life but also breadth and depth. If the ancients lived upto 120 or even 150 years, there is no reason why he moderns once they make up their mind should not double the Biblical injunction of three score years and ten provided they are not destroyed by World War III. When asked the reason of his longivity, the oldest man in the village simply replied that he had lived so long because he had not died.

No doubt, those who disobey Yama,--the god of Death and will be hard in dying may be irreverently described as "die-hards", a tribe which itself seems to be fast dying in England. But if "Sati" can be made an offence, refusal to immolate oneself cannot also be construed a crime. Like Nachiketa, the "die-hards" will defy Death and like Savitri, they will keep Him at bay. Not for Truth or Husband but for husbanding their own resources. Is there no Elixir of Perpetual Life available even in the Black Market? Its discovery, preparation and use cannot surely be condemned by a Government which prohibits men to commit suicide but permits them to die of hunger.

*

Death, said the poet, is a Leveller. But if death levels all men, the prince and the pauper alike, it also reveals the eminent. Not content with such revelation, however, Government also wants the revelation of riches. Since many people are living beyond their means in these hard days, the Rich, as Oscar Wilde would remark, would now have to die beyond their means. In our younger days we used to crack a ponderous joke about a man having been sentenced to rigorous death for six years.

But before the Death Duty is collected, the tax-gatherer will, one expects, have to see that the late lamented assessee has died an absolutely final and fatal death unlike Sherlock Holmes who returned after his virtual demise owing to popular clamour for his revival. He should not be able to plead like Mark Twain that "the reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." No, he must be as dead as Queen Anne who is the most dead Queen of England although it is difficult to know why she is regarded as more dead than Queen Elizabeth or even Queen Victoria or the other defunct royalties of the Earth. Surely, there is no relativity in Death.

Perhaps, the Finance Member having deeply pondered over the slogan of "Do or Die" decided to reconcile both by asking people to do something for the community even when dying. Or is it that inspired by the slogans of "Quit India" and "Split India", he demands of those who quit life to split at least some of their heritage?

For many months the canny Scottish wooer had courted without committing himself. Then he felt the time had come to speak. Producing a wellthumbed notebook, he said: "Maggie, I've been weighing up your good points, and I've counted up to ten. When I get to the dozen I'll ha'e something to say."

"Well, I wish ye luck, Jock," was the girl's cool response, "I've been reckoning up your bad points, and I've reached nineteen. When it gets to twenty I'm marrying Ferguson, the plumber."

*

They were discussing a certain undefeatable and irrepressible politician.

"Well," summed up the smoke-room philosopher, "I'll tell you this about him. He might have typhoid and recover; he might have pneumonia and recover; he might have cerebral meningitis and recover; he might have yellow fever and recover! but—if he ever had lockjaw, by gad sir, he'd burst."

* * *

"Yes," said the explorer, "once I was so hungry that I dined off my pet parrot."

"What was it like?"

"Oh, very nice."

"Yes, but what did it taste like?"

"Oh, turkey, chicken, wild duck, plover . . . . that parrot could imitate anything."

"Did you get the soap flakes, Gerald?"

"Let me tell you there's no insanity in my family."

"Maybe. But it must start sometime."

"Why didn't you give my message to Corporal Jones?"

"We're not on speaking terms, Madam."

Boxer: (dreamily) "What's matter?"

Second: "There's been a fight."

Boxer (still dreaming) "Been a fight! Was I in it?"

"What do the boys find so attractive about Gladys?"

"Her father's bank balance."

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TELEVISION FROM THE STRATOSPHERE

Registered No. B. 4668

Westinghouse Electric Corporation plans to inaugurate a new system of television and frequency modulation (EM) radio broadcasting from airplanes cruising in the stratosphere. Initial flight tests of the system, called Stratovision, are expected to be made soon. If successful, Stratovision, would make continent-covering television and FM broadcasting to even the most isolated farm possible at a reasonable cost. The system was originated by C. E. Nobles, 27-year-old Westinghouse engineer, and was further developed by Westinghouse in cooperation with The Glenn L. Martin Company, U. S. aircraft manufacturers.

Television and FM radio waves travel in straight lines and, for all practical purposes, stop at the horizon. This means that television broadcasts from the highest practical tower erected on the ground cannot be received much more than 50 miles away. Stratovision puts the antenna and transmitter in an airplane flying in circles 30,000 feet above the earth, out of sight of human eyes,. The short waves sent out from the airborne antenna would blanket the earth's surface like a great cone. covering an area 422 miles across, Reception of stratovision broadcasts would be practically free from interference and distortion, caused normally by reflected ground waves and the numerous amplifications or relaying stages required by any previous proposed system covering such a large area.

Stratovision would be particularly economical because, as the height of a television or FM antenna is increased, the amount of power required to deliver a usable signal to a receiver is sharply reduced. To provide a signal throughout a 422-mile wide area covered by an airplane-borne transmitter 30,000 feet in the sky would require only one kilowatt of power while a 50-kilowatt transmitter on the ground is needed to cover an area only 100 miles in diameter. The system would employ a low-powered ground transmitter to send television and FM broadcasts to a specially designed high-altitude airplane equipped with receivers and transmitters for rebroadcasting these programs back to the earth. For the time being, it is planned to install four televisions and five FM transmitters on each plane.

An ocean-to-ocean network for relaying television and FM programs across the United States would require stationing eight stratosphere planes above strategic areas spanning the continent. To provide comparable service by ground installation would require approximately 100 costly relay towers and hundreds of transmitters, or a coast-to-coast coaxial-cable network estimated to cost at least 100 million dollars. By adding six more planes it would be possible to provide Stratovision coverage for 51 per cent of the U.S. area and 78 per cent of its population.

Programs would be originated in conventional ground studios connected with airplane transmitters by a special beam-type ultra-short-wave radio; link, much like those used in Radar. Similarly beamed plane-to-plane connections would be employed to form the high-altitude relay network. Mounting several transmitters in the same airplane provides greater choice of programs and economy of operation, since each transmitter would function as a separate station.

THE "BREATHING HEAD"

When a flier's breath moisture freezes in the sub-stratosphere, the supply of oxygen in his mask is instantly lowered, almost without warning. Death may result from such a failure. In the United States, the General Electric Company has developed a mechanical "head" which does away with the need for using human beings when testing oxygen masks at extremely low temperatures. Originally invented by scientists at the Wright Field Army Air Forces Aero-Medical Laboratory, the device is so lifelike that it not only breathes through nose and mouth but can even smoke a cigarette.

In shape and size, apparatus resembles the human head. Over a rigid wooden skull a layer of "flesh" made of neoprene, a synthetic rubber, takes the place of resilient human tissues so that the mask clings closely. Heating wires are placed on the spongy tissues and the whole is covered with a synthetic-rubber skin. Breathing is produced by electrically controlled artificial lungs connected with the head by tubes and wires. Operated by remote control from an instrument board in a comfortably heated room, the head can be made to breathe through the nose, through the mouth, or both. Different-sized cams control the rate of respiration so that the head will inhale and exhale like a man at rest, engaged in normal work or at a difficult task.

The oxygen supplied to the breather is forced through a humidifier, thus allowing the head to exhale moisture-laden breath which might cause ice to form in the mask. Day after day, the head can produce identical physiological reactions, making it ideal for comparing one mask with another.

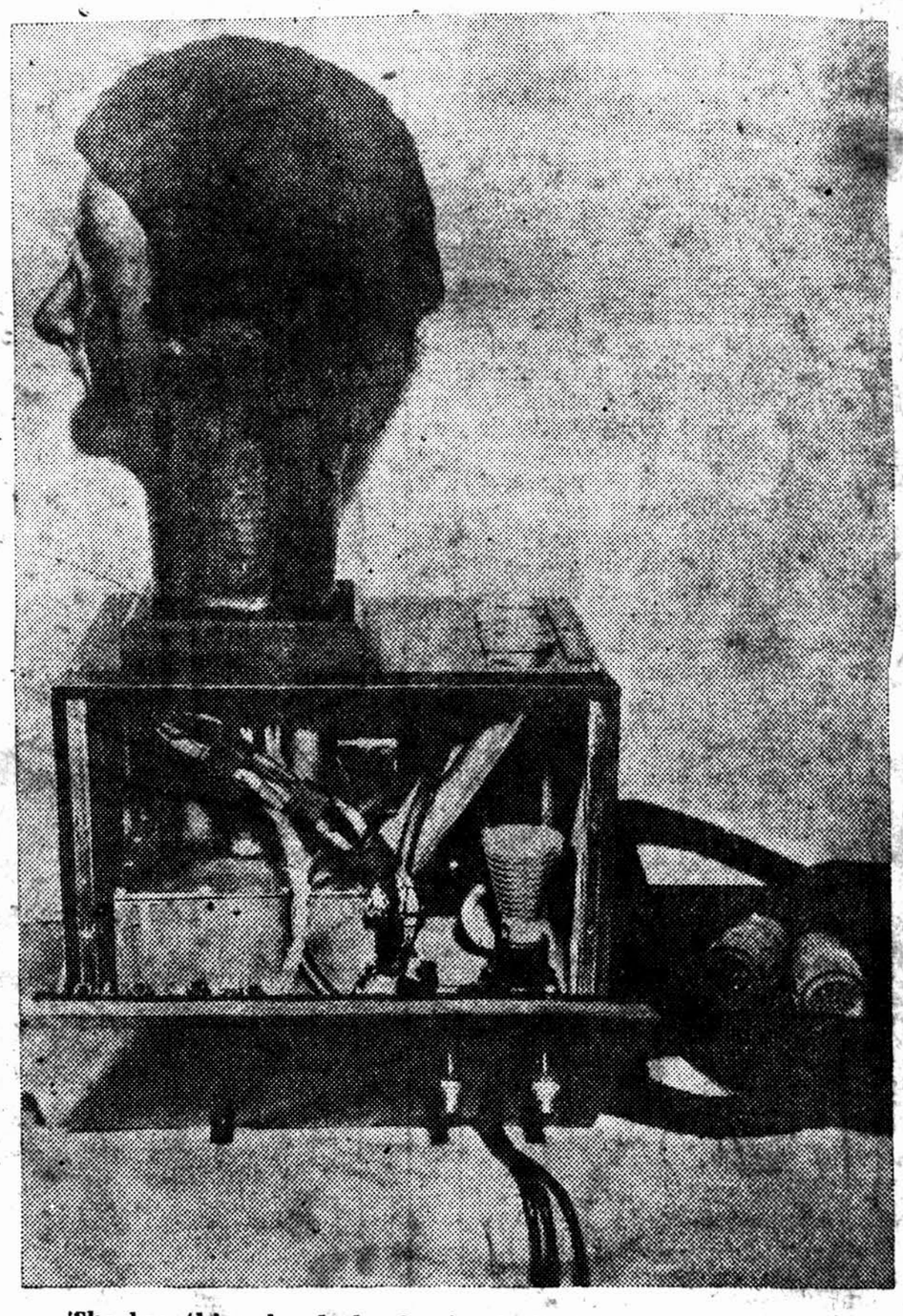
The "Breathing Head"

The breathing head as it looked partially finished, showing some of the heating wires. It is divided into five regions, each equipped with separate heaters which can be individually adjusted.

TELEVISION FROM THE STRATOSPHERE

Key to Stratovision, the new system of continent-wide television and FM radio, is airplane operation. The reason is that the radio waves which carry these services do not travel beyond the horizon as do those of standard-band radio. This means that television and FM programs are available only in a direct line from their transmitters.

Pictured here is a ground station with its coverage diameter of about 100 miles indicated by the small circle. The large circle shows how coverage is increased when programs from the same ground station are "beamed" to an airplane flying at 30,000 feet and broadcast from that altitude. The circle covers about 103,000 square miles lying within a diameter of 422 miles.



The breathing head closely simulating the human head and provided with artificial lungs, was made to substitute for human guinea pigs who formerly suffered frostbite while testing oxygen masks in cold chambers at temperatures from minus 40 to minus 60 degrees F. (minus 40 to minus 50 degrees C.).

The picture shows the wiring which makes possible remote control while the head is in the cold room. A rigid "skull" of wood maintains the contour of the face. A layer of "flesh" made of synthetic-rubber sponge simulates the resiliency of the human tissues so that an oxygen mask fits as closely as on a human head. The heating wires are laid on the sponge tissue while over this is placed the "epidermis" also made of synthetic rubber.

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